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CRITICISM OF NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY, DIRECTIVE 59 CONTINUES

World Reaction

LD161436 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Aug, TASS--The United States, having devised a new nuclear strategy, struck a blow on the striving of mankind for peace and stability, made yet another step towards unleashing a global nuclear war. It is exactly in this light that the world press, prominent politicians and public leaders consider the signing by President Carter of Directive 59 which expounds the insane idea of a possibility of conducting "a limited nuclear war", of striking a preventive blow at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Budapest. The Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG points to the dangerous character of the United States' new nuclear strategy. The newspaper points out that the decision of President Carter was "a surprise" to the Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. That decision was a still greater surprise to Washington's West European allies. The assertions of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown that this document allegedly lessens the danger of a nuclear holocaust are false and are at variance with reality, the newspaper stresses.

New York. The new nuclear strategy of the White House, stresses the newspaper DAILY WORLD, has reaffirmed once again that Washington does not intend to give up the militaristic policy which envisages the U.S. being the first to strike a nuclear blow on the Soviet Union. Actually, the strategy is another step towards preparations for a nuclear war. The elaboration of this strategy also shows that President Carter actually transferred the powers in the questions of foreign policy into the hands of the leaders of the Pentagon and his Assistant for National Security Affairs Brzezinski. The newspaper NEWSDAY, in its turn, draws attention to the fact that Brzezinski stands at the sources of the new nuclear policy of the United States, and he actually barred Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and leading advisers of the White House from the process of taking decisions. The newspaper describes as "extremely dubious" the idea of a possibility of conducting a "limited" nuclear war, that was set forth in Presidential Directive 59.

To nurture plans of conducting a nuclear war is insanity, stresses the influential journal CHURCHMAN. It recalls in this connection that, according to some estimates, the already-stockpiled nuclear arsenals are quite sufficient to destroy 28 times everything alive on our planet.

Ottawa. The Montreal GAZETTE writes editorially that the new nuclear strategy of the United States signifies the beginning of a new, and more dangerous round in the arms race. The new policy of the United States imperils the cause of peace, since Washington now declares that it is ready to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The GAZETTE stresses that the United States takes such important decisions without sufficient consultations with its allies, who, like Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, learnt about the new doctrine from newspapers. This is a "very disquieting circumstance", the newspaper stresses, and points out that doubts arise again as to the possibility of U.S. officials to speak on behalf of the government. All this, the GAZETTE stresses, only adds to doubts of the allies as to the capability of President Carter to govern the country.

The Hague. The largest trade union newspaper of the Netherlands AL FOLSKRANT resolutely denounces the attempts of the United States to unleash with a still greater force the nuclear arms race. Since the American Pershing II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles are among the main links of the new American strategy, the newspaper stresses, Western Europe should make the only correct conclusion and refuse from deploying those missiles on its territory.

Paris. Carter's new nuclear strategy, writes the newspaper L'HUMANITE, imperils the concluded treaties on limitation of armaments and is aimed at disrupting the military equilibrium in the world. To the policy of using a nuclear club, the newspaper stresses, the Soviet Union opposes the strategy of negotiations in order to restrict the arms race and to attain efficient progress in the sphere of disarmament.

West Berlin. Washington's new nuclear strategy heightens the danger of a nuclear war, runs a statement of the West Berlin organization "Initiative for Peace, International Equilibrium and Security". The adoption of the new strategy shows that the U.S. militarists intend to make a nuclear war possible. In the statement it is noted that Europe, on the territory of which about 10,000 units of nuclear weapons are deployed, will inevitably be drawn into a Pentagon-planned nuclear conflict. The authors of the document emphasize the danger of the NATO plans to deploy in a number of West European countries the most up-to-date American medium-range nuclear missiles and demand their renunciation "for the sake of preserving life on earth".

Muskie Not To Resign

LD162020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] In its evening news broadcast the NBC television company reported that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie had considered resigning last week. By taking this step he intended to express his protest of not having been informed as secretary of state of the drafting of the new U.S. nuclear strategy.

This direct ignoring by the White House of the State Department has called into question the authority of the chief of this foreign policy institution. According to NBC confirmation, the U.S. secretary of state has become the victim of the political game of Brzezinski, national security adviser to the President, who is virtually directing U.S. foreign policy.

After consulting his advisers, Muskie decided that his resignation, in the light of the recent resignation of Vance from this post, could aid Reagan, the chief rival of the Democrats, to be elected U.S. president. On the basis of his party's interests Muskie decided to remain at his post.

Same Guaranteed Mutual Destruction

LD170708 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Directive No 59 signed by President Carter and envisaging a limited nuclear war has generated much attention both in the United States and overseas. As many observers note, the Carter administration has been hoodwinking the world with rhetoric about its desire of detente and disarmament, but in actual fact it has been going ahead with sophisticated plans for nuclear warfare, and now these plans are incorporated in a presidential directive. Here is an analysis prepared by Vladimir Bolshakov of Radio Moscow:

According to the French paper LE FIGARO, the idea behind Directive No 59 is a old as nuclear weapons, and again it boils down to the same old guaranteed mutual destruction. Here we don't deal with a nuclear retaliation, as Washington would like us to believe. Again it is the same preemptive atomic strike elaborated ever since Harry S. Truman was in office.

Presidential national security advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has made some interesting revelations as to Directive No 59. He said it's no more than an evolution over many years of the United States strategic doctrine. It's pertinent to recall in this connection that as far back as 1949 the United States National Security Council authorized the Pentagon to draw up a plan of an all-out atomic war against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies in Eastern Europe. That plan became known as Dropshot.

President Truman's personal notes published recently, show that the White House during the Korean war toyed with the idea of carrying out that plan. What that plan was all about can be seen from Truman's last ultimatum to the Soviet Government which he jotted down in early 1952. President Truman outlined the picture of a total war. This means, he said, that Moscow, St. Petersburg, Mukden, Vladivostok, Beijing, Shanghai, Port Arthur, Dairen, Odessa and Stalingrad will be destroyed along with all industrial enterprises in China and the Soviet Union. So wrote President Harry S. Truman in 1952.

Happily the plans of atomic blackmail nurtured by Truman failed to materialize. The White House weighing all the cons decided to abstain from such a suicidal step. That was 28 years ago. But now with a different line-up of forces in the world, Washington again resorts to dangerous plans. It's enchanted by the idea of military superiority and a first strike nuclear capability. In essence, the present strategy is of the same feather as the Dropshot plan, and if it is an evolution according to Brzezinski, it's an evolution of nuclear madness threatening to plunge the human race into a nuclear abyss. The arguments by the Carter administration that selective nuclear strikes will make it possible to avoid apocalyptic results are simplistic and meant for gullible people.

Any nuclear attack on the Soviet is to boomerang in a crushing retaliation against the aggressor. As a consequence civilian population would suffer in the first place.

Judging by directives No 53 and 58 which supplement Directive No 59, the White House has taken care of the security of the cabinet members, congressmen and powers that be. But what about those 140 million Americans who, according to competent experts, will die in the very first days of a nuclear war?

WARSAW PACT BALTIC MILITARY EXERCISES TO BE HELD

LD141657 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 August, TASS--Exercises of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, codenamed "Comradeship-in-Arms-80", are to be held in the first half of September 1980 on territory of the GDR and adjacent areas of the Baltic Sea under the leadership of the National Defence Minister of the German Democratic Republic, General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann. The purpose of the exercises is to test combat coordination and cooperative action of staffs, formations and units of the allied forces.

Involved in the exercises will be staffs, formations and units of the Bulgarian and Hungarian People's Armies, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish Army, the Armed Forces of the USSR, the Czechoslovak People's Army, staffs of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania and also part of the amphibian forces of the People's Navy of the GDR, the Navy of the Polish People's Republic and the Baltic Fleet of the Navy of the USSR, assigned to the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. Some 40,000 men are expected to take part in the exercise.

CEMA OIL DRILLING RIG STARTS WORK OFF NORTH POLAND

LD151021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko report under the rubric "The World of Socialism": "Quest in the Baltic"]

[Text] Warsaw--The residents of Gdansk have seen all kinds of ships, but the one that dropped anchor in the sea area of the northern port was surprising and intriguing, not only in its design, but in its purpose too: to prospect under the sea bed.

The hoisting of the Polish, USSR and GDR state flags on the floating drilling platform marked the start of work by the three countries' joint Petrobaltik organization in drilling prospecting wells on the Baltic shelf.

This is another example of the fraternal countries' cooperation in the economic development of the Baltic--fruitful and multifaceted cooperation which entails close collaboration in the development of shipbuilding (as a result, in the years of people's power Poland has built more than 1,000 ships). Reliable partnership in the utilization of port complexes (in Szczecin port, for instance, some wharves are called Czechoslovak, Hungarian or Bulgarian). Joint scientific research with a view to environmental conservation in the Baltic region, and finally the quest for oil and gas on the Baltic shelf. The present situation with fuel and energy raw material is such that the whole world is seeking new sources--seeking them everywhere, not only underground but under water too. The socialist countries which organized Petrobaltik have not remained aloof from this complex, labor-intensive and promising work.

The first preparatory stage--geophysical research--is complete. The second stage comes next: drilling wells from a special platform to a depth of about 6,000 meters [as published] under the seabed. The servicing of the complex machinery is entrusted to an international collective. It includes four shift crews. Two are Polish, one Soviet and one from the GDR. The special ship Granit will maintain reliable communications between the platform and the shore. MI-6 helicopters, whose crews have practiced takeoff from and landing on the platform's deck, are also constantly plying the "rig to shore" route.

In mid-July the drilling platform, towed by the ships Granit and Bazalt, set off for its first place of work. The seamen from the three fraternal countries carried out the complex operation to transport the huge installation successfully, and the platform traveled 60 miles from the northern port across the Bay of Gdansk to the open sea in the space of 24 hours and dropped anchor north of Cape Rozewie. At the end of July the drilling of the first well began.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD1/1600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Aug 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial staff of NOVOYE VREMYA; Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sovolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good day, comrades. The end of summer is approaching. It is a time when the rhythm of political life usually slows down in Western countries. Politicians go on vacation and take their leave. This rule holds true for this summer, but to a lesser extent than before. Imperialism and reaction, which recently have sharply intensified their efforts to poison the international atmosphere and increase tension, are not taking a rest. Nevertheless, if we now size up the harvest, if it can be expressed that way, of international events during the spring and summer, we may say that there have been several encouraging results.

Detente, USSR-FRG Relations

For example, Chancellor Schmidt, of the FRG had some grounds for saying recently that tension is lessening in the international situation. And like President Giscard d'Estaing of France, he himself has made certain efforts to this end. We see that the cold war winds blowing from the West, and mainly on the other side of the Atlantic, still do not rage freely about Europe. We have to admit that obstacles in the path of these winds have been errected thanks to the consistent and untiring implementation of the peace-loving policy of the socialist countries.

In this respect I would like to stress that the traditional meetings in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries are particularly important for the joint struggle to strengthen the positions of socialism and peace. The constructive political line of the socialist community on the international arena has been reaffirmed at them. The hopes of people in various countries for peace and security are now linked with the new Soviet proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his talks with the FRG leaders. The foreign press stresses that the aim of these proposals is to halt the pointless arms race and to reinforce the international detente process. A statement issued by more than 20 progressive organizations in the city of Bremen says that Western countries should support the Soviet peace initiatives and sit down at the negotiating table. Signatures for a petition demanding the revocation of the NATO decision about the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and the early holding of talks about medium-range missiles, as proposed by the Soviet Union, are now being collected in 42 departments of France. Public opinion in other European countries is working actively in support of the Soviet initiatives and against the militaristic plans of the United States and its allies.

[Volskiy] At this point we may cite a statement by the Belgian foreign minister, who said that the Belgian Government will do its utmost to facilitate the opening of Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear missiles. It should be noted that in general the Soviet proposals are already playing a major, positive role in the establishment of an atmosphere favorable to dialogue and the revival of constructive trends in world politics. And of course the fact that there has been such a positive response to the Soviet proposals in West European countries can also influence U.S. policy in the final analysis. This is not only because Washington pressures West Europe but opportunities have also emerged for the West Europeans in their turn to influence U.S. policy in their turn.

[Kovalev] These topics are being widely discussed in West Europe. FRG Chancellor Schmidt's recent interview for the newspaper NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN, for example, dealt with these issues. In it he touched on a number of urgent international political problems, including the new ideas and specific proposals put forward by the Soviet Union following the meeting in Moscow between the Soviet and West German leaders. The newspaper's correspondent asked the chancellor whether the chances of continuing arms control talks have disappeared at the present time, particularly after the visit to Bonn by Christopher, U.S. under secretary of state. Altogether, that was a noteworthy remark by the correspondent. But Schmidt said that he did not regard a pause, as he put it, as being the same as inactivity. We hold the view, Schmidt said, that the Soviet proposals about talks should be analyzed carefully and in a constructive spirit within NATO. He also said that the FRG expects that official talks, an East-West dialogue, on these important questions will begin at the end of the fall or, during the winter.

[Sobolev] If we analyze the U.S. reaction to the Soviet proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we see that Washington is trying to delay the discussion of the questions raised in the proposals. But I would like to draw particular attention to West Germany's position, since it plays a special role. Soviet-West German relations are very important for the strengthening of the detente process that was a feature of the seventies. As you know, comrades, on 12 August last week the people of the Soviet Union and the FRG, and in other countries, marked the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-West German treaty, which not only helped expand bilateral relations but also improve the situation throughout Europe and in the world as a whole. The decade of the Moscow treaty has been a victory for common sense over the cold war, according to the West German newspaper NEUE PRESSE. As Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin noted in their message to the FRG leaders in connection with the treaty anniversary, the consistent continuation of the policy embodies in the treaty between the Soviet Union and the FRG is still a decisive factor in stability in Europe.

[Kovolev] Yes, the history of international relations includes memorable dates which never lose their relevance. The date of the signing of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG is one such date. Its role can be estimated at it's true worth precisely now that the international situation has worsened because of the attempts of the United States and the NATO hierarchy to return Europe and the world to the notorious cold war era. But at the same time one has every right to say that this positive process, the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic, a process which contributed to genuine stability in Europe and which has now stood the test of a critical situation--it has to be said that this process has not always proceeded speedily and smoothly. Nevertheless, one has to concede that the meetings and regular consultations between the sides at the highest level have played an outstanding role in this process. Neither can one overestimate the enormous personal contribution to the development of Soviet-West German relations made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who has always paid exceptional attention to the problems of relations between the USSR and the FRG.

The most recent meeting between the Soviet and West German leaders which took place in Moscow from 30 June to 1 July, was particularly important.

It was precisely there that the Soviet proposals about which you have just been speaking were put forward. These proposals are aimed at continuing the dialogue in Europe. I would like to stress once more that the continuation of the dialogue was made possible by the efforts of the socialist states. It has to be said that the fraternal socialist countries have a clear and realistic program for the solution of controversial issues not only in European affairs but in other regions, in the Near East, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia.

Asian Situation, Beijing Machinations

[Volskiy] But if we are to talk about Southeast Asia and southwest Asia, we have to say of course that positive solutions of international problems and the settlement of conflicts have been considerably hindered there by the policy of the Beijing leadership. Southeast Asia is a good example of this.

[Kovalev] Yes. At the meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Phomvihan, the Laotian leader, it was noted that it is precisely Beijing which is trying in every way to complicate the situation in the countries of Indochina, to interfere in their internal affairs and to inspire provocations by the opponents of socialism and progress.

[Volskiy] But the Chinese leaders are afraid of repeating an attack on Vietnam in the present circumstances. They are afraid because they are scared of suffering another defeat like the one last year. The Chinese leadership has chosen another tactic. It has chosen the tactic of border provocations against Vietnam and it is trying at the same time to outflank it, as it were, in the rear in order to subordinate Thailand to its control and to transform Thailand into a base for aggressive actions against Kampuchea. It is assigning Thailand roughly the same role as it is trying to give Pakistan in the struggle against the Afghan revolution, by turning Pakistan into a bridgehead for anti-Afghan forces which are being infiltrated into that country. Thailand is being assigned roughly the same functions in Southeast Asia in relation to Kampuchea. And this is a new feature of the present situation in the region.

A second characteristic feature of the present situation in Southeast Asia is that Washington has now begun to support openly--almost directly--the Pol Pot bands that are concentrating in the region of the Kampuchea-Thailand border. Previously, fearing world public opinion and the universal condemnation to which the policy of genocide pursued by Pol Pot had been subjected, the Americans were making some attempt to conceal their ties with Pol Pot's men. But now those ties are more and more often coming to the surface, and the world press is writing about them with increasing frequency. Nonetheless, I think there are factors that can effectively hinder Beijing and Washington's designs in Southeast Asia. On the one hand, there is the peace-loving policy of the countries of Indochina, which have put forward a constructive proposal to Thailand and the other states of the ASEAN grouping. That policy rests, of course, upon broad public support in the ASEAN states, the more so since in those countries there is a growing fear of Chinese expansion, which is assuming ever more obvious forms aimed against them themselves. The London TIMES wrote recently that from the viewpoint of Malaysia and Indonesia, the conflict between the ASEAN countries and the states of Indochina, merely distracts attention from the real danger, from the threat of Chinese hegemonism and expansionism. It is therefore understandable that the countries of Southeast Asia that are taking the capitalist path--Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines--these countries also have an interest in seeing peace established and positive tendencies triumphant in the region.

[Sobolev] I should like to draw your attention, comrades, to the fact that, by participating in Beijing's attempts to bring the bloody Pol Pot regime back to power in Kampuchea, the United States is not doing China a good turn: The United States has aims of its own in Southeast Asia. The present leader of the Pol-Potists, Khieu Samphan, has conveyed, through the Washington POST, warm gratitude to the United States for its support; and documentary details of that support are contained, inter alia, in an article published in the British journal NEW STATESMAN. The journal's correspondent met a member of the American mission in Thailand, one Rosenblatt, a member of a mission whose task, according to him, was to redirect Western equipment to Pol Pot bands. This Rosenblatt told the journal's correspondent: In my view, what we're doing here now is a kind of continuation of our war in Vietnam. And, as we see, the overcoming of the Vietnam syndrome in United States foreign policy has gone so far that Washington is beginning to return once again to direct interference in Indochina. Well, and if we speak in general terms about militarist sentiments in ruling circles in the United States, they are now perhaps even stronger than during the Vietnam war. That has been clearly shown by the preelection programs of both presidential candidates--both the Republican and the Democrat. Now, the presidential race is entering its final stage. During the Democratic convention last week, the second finalist became known--President Jimmy Carter.

U.S. Election Campaign

[Kovalev] And thus it has become clear that in November, the contestants for the White House will be the Republican Reagan and the Democrat Carter. True, there's a third, independent, candidate--John Anderson; but all observers agree he has no chance of becoming president. He does, however, have the position of a sort of political arbiter, who may take votes from the first two candidates, and thereby promote the victory of one of them. The November election between Carter and Reagan is now arousing great disillusion in America, and because of this, at least one important result of the election is known in advance: About half--maybe more--of the voters simply won't turn up to vote.

[Sobolev] Even in 1976, by the way, we know that only 52 percent of the voters took part in the presidential elections. And now that they have still less choice, the figure will evidently be smaller still.

[Kovalev] Yes. Remarkable also is the rather cool reaction that has greeted the news of Carter's victory. This, as the American papers write, is strikingly different from the burst of joy that accompanied his victory at the Democratic convention 4 years ago. This is proof of the influence--as the press points out--now enjoyed in the Democratic Party by Carter's opponents.

[Sobolev] I think it's also a consequence of the unpopularity of Carter's policy, both in internal affairs, and at home.

[Kovalev] Yes, you're right. That's also shown by the program that has been approved by the delegates to the Democratic Party convention. This preelection platform, on some points of which sharp debate continued right up to the very last moment, bears the traces of the policy of the present U.S. administration. Under direct pressure from Carter, amendments were rejected which were put forward by delegates, and which envisaged a freeze on development and testing of nuclear weapons and delivery systems, abandonment of the deployment of the MX nuclear missile complex and of registration of young men for the army.

Directive 59, New Strategy

[Volskiy] But in this connection, I should like to say something precisely about this nuclear doctrine that the U.S. administration has now put forward--and put forward just on the eve of the elections--evidently in the hope that this will help Carter to win over from Reagan the chauvinist votes.

Typical, too, is the following: From which side does the American military machine work? It works, not in the direction of excluding nuclear war, averting it, but of making it more possible, practically probable, bringing closer the nuclear threshold, as it is called. Instructive in this respect was the actual idea of creating the neutron bomb, for which, according to some reports, parts and components are already being manufactured, on the sly, at some American enterprises. Also aimed in the direction of securing the practical possibility of nuclear war and lowering the threshold is the not unknown Directive 59, of which our press, and the whole world press, is writing so much.

[Sobolev] As you know, the meaning of the directive boils down to getting the Americans and their allies used to the possibility of waging, and winning, a so-called limited nuclear war. That is to say, what was previously admitted, even in Washington, to be madness and suicide, now becomes, from the point of view of the American administration, admissible.

[Volskiy] That's precisely what it comes to. And I should like to cite a further fact: According to the New York TIMES, influential circles in the United States are now intending to accept and implement the recommendations of an armament expert, a former assistant to Kissinger. What are these recommendations? They are that the treaty of 1972 should be revoked, and work begun on creating new modern antimissile defense systems. One of them would cost $5 billion, and another--the space system--$10 billion. What does this return to antimissile defense systems signify? It signifies an attempt, again, to create the potential of waging a nuclear war. Well, of course it's not only a question of the vast sums that this will cost, but also that in politics, as in physics, as we know, every action provokes a reaction. Is that not so?

[Sobolev] As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said during his visit to the GDR last year, when they talk in the West about superiority, we shall see what we shall see.

[Kovalev] While we're discussing these questions, I'd like to remind you that, one way or another, America is in for a new round of the arms race, regardless of who is elected president in November. That's the opinion of a prominent expert in political science, the director of the Hudson Institute, Herman Kahn. And Herman Kahn knows what he's talking about, because he frequently advises the Pentagon.

[Sobolev] But I must say that both in Western Europe and in the United States itself, reactions to Directive 59 and to the new strategic nuclear doctrine are by no means unanimous and by no means welcoming. Sober voices are being heard which reject both the very possibility of a limited nuclear war, and victory in such a war. It will suffice to quote a few statements from the press of various continents.

I will start with Europe, which is affected first and foremost by this doctrine. A whole number of West German newspapers have sharply condemned the American doctrine. The RHEINISCHE POST, for instance, carried a dispatch on this topic saying that both major political parties in Holland regard U.S. President Carter's new nuclear strategy as a serious threat to security. Japan's MAINICHI makes a point along more or less the same lines, writing that this strategy increases the danger of a limited nuclear war being unleashed and there is a need as never before to return to the relaxation of tensions.

Similar voices are being heard within the United States. For instance the New York TIMES points out that the concept whereby a nuclear war can be a limited war and can be in a certain sense won is not only a dubious one. If adopted it could mean a real increase in the risk of nuclear suicide.

[Kovalev] To sum up our discussion on this question I should just like to say that the new Carter nuclear strategy puts at risk agreements which have already been concluded and is directed towards upsetting the nuclear balance. To the policy of atomic deterrence which resides in this doctrine the Soviet Union counterproposes the strategy of negotiation, in order to limit the arms race and to achieve real progress on the path of disarmament.

The press in Western countries points out that President Carter is playing a risky game, the aim of which is self-evident. Washington would like to present Europe and the world with the fait accompli of an increase nuclear arsenal and the development of new types of armament. Under the guise of a purely tactical electoral move, Carter is changing the U.S. nuclear doctrine in a way which could remain in force even after he ceases to be president.

Mideast, Jerusalem Question

[Volskiy] It should be said however that the preelection battles in the United States, bearing in mind the programs being advanced by the candidates, are already having a negative effect on the international situation, and the Near East is a case in point. You know, comrades, that the Begin government and the Israeli parliament have adopted a decision to proclaim Jerusalem as the single and indivisible capital of Israel. This defiant step would of course hardly have been taken had there not been an election in the United States.

But I think there was a more long-range calculation involved here. The aim was to inflame tension in the Near East zone in order that the Pentagon might as soon as possible establish its direct military presence in this zone. This would result in the creation of a sort of strategic shield from behind which Israel would be able to continue implementing its expansionist plans.

All the same I do believe that Begin miscalculated here. Besides of course the Arab and other nonaligned countries, his moves on Jerusalem have provoked sharp condemnation in Western Europe. This was also reflected at the UN Security Council where only the United States supported Israel. Even As-Sadat, despite his entire policy, was compelled, reluctantly, to suspend the Egyptian-Israel talks on Palestinian autonomy, while the Saudi Government issued resolute statements calling other Arab states to fight a decisive struggle against Israeli expansionism.

[Sobolev] A holy war.

[Volskiy] Yes, Crown Prince Fahd phrased it in exactly this way.

And finally in Israel itself, and particularly among young people, there is an evident feeling of alarm at the present time over which way and to what perils and calamities this state will pursue its current expansionist policy.

To put it more briefly, the danger of an explosion in the Near East has increased. And in these conditions these new U.S. bases which are being set up in this region and in its vicinity may turn into bricks tied round Washington's legs which might drag them into a direct military conflict in the Arab world.

[Sobolev] When referring to events in the Near East, and especially in the Middle East, I think we ought to say a few words about the significance of truthful and honest information on the real state of affairs in these regions for the settlement of conflicts and for the favorable development of international relations. For instance, the militarist psychosis which is now being fanned up in the United States is based on Western propaganda concoctions about the Soviet Union's plans both on a worldwide scale and in individual parts of the world.

This situation is absolutely applicable to the events involving Afghanistan. The mountains of lies heaped up about them by the Western news services serve as a fulcrum for the militarist plans of Washington and its allies. And the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE has published an interesting article showing, with specific examples, how pseudo-news about Afghanistan is cooked up by France's FRANCE PRESSE agency. And this agency, admittedly, is far from being a leader in disinforming on this theme but is only trying to compete with the American ASSOCIATED PRESS and UPI agencies, nicknamed by journalists among themselves as Emily and Ursula. These two American gossip-mongers produce sensations without leaving their desks, citing "a foreign traveller," "an Afghan deserter" and other such fantasy figures as their source of information. And it is interesting that the L'HUMANITE article provoked a public retort both from the FRANCE PRESSE management and from the journalists working for the agency. Without going into the details of the polemic I shall quote just a few sentences from the journalists' statement which in actual fact confirms the correctness of L'HUMANITE's claims. It says: It is one thing to state the existence of these rumors and to regard them as such, and quite another to fabricate news on their basis and disseminate it as most authentic and sometimes as urgent, citing accounts by unknown travellers or rebels. Thus, for instance, over the past 3 months the main editorial office of FRANCE PRESSE has circulated its clients with a whole series of canards, including for instance a report on the suicide of Babrak Karmal or on the murder of several ministers, who had to be resurrected 3 days later.

Portuguese Elections

To continue our conversation on the events of this week I should like to ask you, Eduard Vasilyevich, to say a few words about Portugal. The fact is that the lists of candidates of 12 Portuguese parties contesting the elections to the Republican Assembly which are scheduled for 5 October this year were presented this week. And the meaning of these elections seem to me to be most significant.

[Kovalev] Yes, the attention of the world public and world press interest is today being drawn again to events in Portugal. Porgugal is currently in a difficult situation. The threats from the rightwing reactionary forces are constantly growing. And at the same time the Portuguese working people are intensifying their selfless efforts aimed at conserving the progressive changes achieved in the country since the April revolution. The people are filled with resolve to rebuff reaction in its attempt to eliminate the democratic regime which was established in the country after the revolution.

The forthcoming elections, which have now been scheduled for 5 October, are of extraordinary significance. The fact is that the new membership of the Republican Assembly, the Portuguese parliament, together with their usual legislative powers, will be entitled to review the present Constitution which is being subjected to attacks by right-wing reactionary forces which are dissatisfied with its progressive content. When voting on 5 October 7 million Portuguese voters will have the chance to pronounce their verdict on the present, right-center government, based not only on its own electoral promises but also on an evaluation of what it has actually done in the 9 months it has been in office.

The bourgeois alliance was successful last December with its slogan of the need for changes to benefit the whole nation. A lot was promised but very little has been done, and this is admitted both by the politicians in the alliance and their critics in the left-wing opposition. The objective conditions enabling the reactionary right-center alliance to be defeated in the forthcoming elections to the Republican Assembly have come into being, but whether this opportunity can be turned into fact depends on a number of subjective factors. Not the least significant of these, as I see it, is the opportunity for the left-wing forces and all democratic parties to achieve agreement and mutual understanding to draft and implement joint initiatives in the preelection period. This would make it possible to elect a parliament with a genuinely democratic majority and to form a democratic government on this basis which would be capable of insuring the further development of Portugal along the path opened up before the country by the 25 April revolution.

[Sobolev] Our program has come to an end. Thank you for your attention, comrades, and best regards.

AAPSO STATEMENT ON ISRAELI DECISION ON JERUSALEM NOTED

LD151319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Near East: Resolute Condemnation of Israel"]

[Text] Cairo, 12 August--The Israeli Knesset's decision to annex the Arab part of Jerusalem to Israel and to enshrine the city as the capital of the Israeli state is another aggressive move by Tel Aviv and a crude violation of all norms of international law and the UN resolutions. Israel's new decision confirms with the utmost clarity the expansionist nature and fascist essence of the Israeli authorities' policy, an AAPSO Permanent Secretariat statement circulated here says. The construction of new Jewish settlements, the forcible expulsion of Palestinian inhabitants from age-old Arab lands, the torture and maltreatment of Arab political prisoners in Israeli torture chambers, and the physical extermination of "inconvenient" Palestinian leaders confirms Israel's intentions regarding the occupied Arab territories.

AAPSO condemns the actions of the United States, which supports Tel Aviv's aggressive aspirations in every possible way and justifies acts of genocide on the seized lands. A flood of the most modern armaments and latest models of combat hardware flows from the patrons in Washington to Israel.

The Permanent Secretariat calls on all peace-loving and independent countries to employ diplomatic and economic sanctions against Israel, and also to take measures to expel it from the United Nations as a state that disregards the world community's opinion and does not fulfill its decisions.

AAPSO welcomes and wholly supports the resolution of the UN General Assembly emergency decision on the Palestinian question, and also the posture of those states that voted in favor of its adoption, especially the countries of the socialist community and the African Continent, which broke off relations with Israel after the 1967 aggression.

Just and lasting peace in the Near East, the document stresses, is impossible without the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, Jerusalem included, and without recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to create their own independent state. The Permanent Secretariat calls on the freedom-loving peoples to give material and moral support to the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their struggle against Zionist enslavement.

PLO'S QADDUMI INTERVIEWED ON UN SESSION ON PALESTINE

LD171702 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Beirut, 17 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Korzelev reports:

The 7th emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestinian problem and its decisions are of great importance for the further struggle of the Palestinian people for the exercise of its legitimate rights. The session reaffirmed with fresh strength the Palestinians' right to return to their native land, be masters of their life and create their own national state. The TASS correspondent was told this by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He pointed out that the session showed the growing isolation from the international community of a small group of states, primarily the United States and Israel. It fully exploded the myth that by rejecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinians those states may make a positive contribution to the international efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace settlement in the Middle East.

Expressing their sympathy and solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, their concern over the situation in that region and invariable interest in a just settlement of the Middle East crisis, the participants in the session resolutely condemned Israel's stubborn refusal to observe elementary norms of international law. Strong criticism was launched at the same time at the support for the Israeli aggressor by the U.S. imperialist forces and at the entire policy of the United States in the Middle East.

Faruq Qaddumi said that the resolution adopted at the emergency session majority of states to help Palestinians in their struggle for the exercise of their legitimate national rights and pave the way for a just peace in the Middle East [sentence as received]. He said that "the voting and speeches by the delegates of the session showed that on our side are the forces of national liberation, nonaligned movement, the countries of the Arab world, Asia and Africa and the majority of states in Latin America. The countries of the socialist community constantly render to us strong support. We highly assess that all-round support and solidarity which were so vividly manifested during the session of the General Assembly".

"I would like to dwell on the role of the Soviet Union. The Palestinian revolution enjoys with it closest friendly relations. The USSR has always taken a clear-cut stand in the international arena, invariably supporting our legitimate rights and are our just struggle. This support is an important contribution to the efforts to achieve a just peace in the Middle East which is needed so much in the complicated international situation," Faruq Qaddumi stressed.

He said that "the people of Palestine led by the PLO displays a flexible and positive approach in the search for a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis. But such solution cannot be achieved through concessions to the Israeli aggressor. That is why we say: 'Yes to a just peace, not to capitulatory policies and attempts to stifle the Palestinian resolution'".

PRESS REVEALS NEW PLAN TO FREE HOSTAGES IN IRAN

LD171414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] According to reports in the U.S. press the administration of President Carter is planning a new armed invasion of Iran. Andrey Sturua, our New York correspondent, reports:

The report indicates that the Carter administration is planning a new so-called "limited" armed invasion of Iran, with the aim of freeing the U.S. Embassy personnel detained there. For this, substantial armed forces have already been prepared. The White House has issued a denial, announcing that such a declaration complicates the already complicated relations between the United States and Iran and undermines the position of the United States throughout the region. However, this White House denial contradicts the facts and the pronouncements made in Iran by prominent members of the administration. So, speaking on the ABC television company's "Issues and Answers" progran, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, announced that the United States intends in the future to undertake any measures against Iran which are required. "One failure does not decide the future," he declared, adding with great significance that the United States does not intend to wait indefinitely for a solution of the crisis. But Harold Brown, the U.S. defense secretary, in turn announced that, despite the failure of the armed action, Washington is retaining all options with the aid of which it intends to free the hostages. U.S. newspaper reports on the plans of the White House also indicate an approximate date for the new invasion--this October, on the eve of the U.S. presidential elections.

In the opinion of many U.S. and foreign observers with whom I have spoken here it is indicated that for victory on 4 November President Carter simply needs something which would give him an opportunity to beat Ronald Reagan, his nearest rival. Such a miracle could be the liberation of the U.S. hostages in Iran.

Jack Anderson Story

LD171620 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 17 Aug TASS--The reports on an armed invasion of Iran, codenamed "Positive Leap 80", being planned by the White House and the Pentagon that leaked into the press, have caused nervousness in Washington. Attempts are being made to prevent further publications on this topic. One of the largest newspapers of the United States, Washington POST, reported today that it will refrain from publishing on Monday an article by news analyst Jack Anderson with details of the planned operation.

It is noted here that the newspaper, which planned to publish Anderson's article on Monday, decided against printing it obviously under the pressure of the White House which fears disclosures of its provocative plans against the Iranian revolution. Talking profusely about the so-called "freedom of the press" in the United States, the Washington administration has lately been repeatedly dictating mass media of the country what it should print and what not.

The White House and the Pentagon were in a hurry to make denials of reports on the planned invasion of Iran. But, as is reported by the press, Jack Anderson, who learnt about the "Positive Leap-80" operation from sources in the government and Congress, has said that he intends to publish next week a series of items concerning the new action planned by the United States under the pretext of "rescuing" the staff-members of the American Embassy who are held in Tehran on charges of espionage. He said that the denial made by the White House produced no impression upon him.

A spokesman of the White House made similar denials also before the commando raid to Iran in April this year. Moreover, the President's chief assistant Jordan told White House officials that no rescue mission was being planned, and two days after that a rescue group was sent to Iran.

Anderson also said that a special plan was drawn up "to cover up" the invasion. "Exercises" of a large American naval armada concentrated there will be held in the Persian Gulf within the framework of that plan. But these exercises are bound only to divert the attention from the military operation against Iran. Anderson said that President Carter had already approved broad preparations for an armed action against Iran. According to the information at his disposal, the planned action by its proportions will be much broader than the abortive April American commando raid to Iran.

Anderson stresses that he took the decision to publish the information he learned of above all to prevent "one more catastrophe". He said that the time for the new operation against Iran was chosen not at all accidentally, and President Carter's "secret plans" are of an obvious "political character". An invasion of Iran is planned exactly for mid-October, the last month before the presidential elections in the United States. Anderson stresses that the president is ready for the risk of war in order to save himself from almost inevitable defeat in November.

ZORIN VIEWS U.S. 'RADIO WAR' AGAINST IRAN

LD170956 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Aug 80

[From the "Moscow Viewpoint" program with Valentin Zorin, "political observer for Soviet television and radio"]

[Text] We say that standing outside and looking in, one can see more, and I think we really all agree that one can see things best from some distance. Now let me tell you what I have in mind. I think most Americans have the impression that their country is a steadfast champion of international law and one stroking example of this is the case of the American hostages in Tehran. And indeed there is no denying the fact that it is against international law to detain by force officials of a foreign state. And the Soviet Union left no doubt on this score during the recent Security Council vote on this subject.

But I for one would hesitate to subscribe to any blanket statement proclaiming Washington a model of international law observance. I could mention any number of examples from recent years of Washington openly and crudely abusing some basic norms of international law. Let me mention just one. Some time ago we all learned that the United States is engaged in a clandestine radio war against the government and people of Iran. Under an arrangement with President as-Sadat of Egypt, American special services can use radio transmitters in Egypt for their operations which can only be described as subversive. A fair measure of the scale and importance of this clandestine project is the fact that it directly involved the National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

I don't have to tell my listeners that all broadcasts to foreign countries have to comply with a certain international code of rules regulating the rights and the responsibilities of countries. The clandestine radio war conducted against Iran with the consent of the U.S. administration openly contradicts these generally recognized international broadcasting rules.

Facts about the psychological warfare waged by Washington against Iran which have been made public so far are so revealing and irrefutable that U.S. administration officials have had to admit them.

And one has to bear in mind that this is not just an isolated and some very special case, but part of a routine U.S. strategy against certain foreign countries. While maintaining formal relations with these countries, Washington at the same time is waging a psychological warfare against their governments, using such weapons as lies, slanders, fact-twisting, and even outright calls for subversive actions against these lawful governments.

Now, psychological warfare is simply a variety of cold war and as such is incompatible with peaceful coexistence. Therefore we have some stringent norms of international law regimenting all normal external broadcasts. Today we have abundant evidence to prove that these norms are violated by Washington which acts as a law breaker. This being so, does the United States have any moral right to appeal to international law to protect its own interests while breaking this law in many other cases? There can be double standards in international law. You just cannot twist and turn it to suit your own interests while ignoring those of other nations.

CHARIKEV NOTES PROFOUND DISAPPOINTMENT IN CARTER SPEECH

LD151826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The subject of today's news commentary is the result of the National Convention of the U.S. Democratic Party. At the microphone is Igor Charikov:

Four years ago, also in Madison Square Garden, where the present convention is being held, Carter, governor of the state of Georgia, produced something of a political sensation. This little-known figure unexpectedly became a candidate for the highest office of the land and subsequently occupied it when he beat his experienced rival, Ford. He inspired many in America at the time with confidence and optimism. America was tired of economic upheavals, the burden of military spending and political scandals. The election platform of the Democrats with which Carter went to the country formally took into account all these sentiments.

However, Carter's practical activity in the office of President over 4 years essentially has annulled all expectations and dispelled all illusions. His first steps were aimed in the direction of building up and improving armaments under the pretext of a threat to U.S. national security. Need one add that all this was done not in the least degree in the interests of the country, but to please the military-industrial monopolies? The monopolies have no grounds for complaining of the niggardliness of the treasury, and they counted on fresh orders.

Now, 4 years later, their appetites have been officially taken account of in the latest election platform of the Democrats. Thus, the present administration secured for itself the backing of the military-industrial monopolies and ensured Carter's nomination as candidate for a new term as president, despite his drop in popularity among the public and without regard to the opposition of part of the convention delegates.

How, then, does Carter's platform differ from the pre-election statements of Republican Reagan? Essentially, there is no difference. Both militate for an increase in military spending, for the modernization of strategic armaments, and for securing U.S. nuclear missile superiority. Neither of the two rival parties could propose any specific measures in the sphere of socioeconomic policy directed towards easing the situation of the working people. The hazy statements of the White House chief about a desire to construct policy in as he put it, the real world, are unconvincing.

Specific action and practical steps are needed, not demagogic appeals. Americans looked forward to President Carter's concluding speech at the convention in the hope of hearing these words. But they did not. The speech amounted merely to polemics and skirmishing with the Republicans. That is why a whole range of influential observers in the United States are noting the sense of profound disappointment which has been elicited by the country's public over the new election platform of the Democratic Party.

SIMILARITIES IN DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLICAN POLICIES HIGHLIGHTED

LD152023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 Aug 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] [Ariyevich] With the end of the U.S. Democratic Party Convention, which confirmed the party's election platform and named its presidential candidate as Jimmy Carter and vice-presidential as Walter Mondale, the election campaign in the United States has entered its concluding phase. For the first time for many years an independent candidate, John Anderson, is in the running, and he is calculating on the deep disillusionment felt by Americans at the policies of the country's two major parties, the Democrats and the Republicans.

[Lukyanov] There is now in essence only very little difference between these parties. This was evident too in the speech made at the closing session of the Democratic Convention by President Carter. He structured his program speech upon criticism of the Republicans and their candidate for the White House, Ronald Reagan. Carter demolished the Republican Party's program brick by brick, declaring that his rivals are living in a fantasy world in which there is no room for all the complex changes in the international scene.

But one's attention is drawn to the fact that in criticizing the Republicans for their risking an international confrontation and an uncontrollable, unsupportable and hopeless nuclear arms race, Carter was at the same time clearly defending all the same things in his own policy. His speech was again imbued with the militaristic spirit and the urge to continue the arms race and boost military spending.

Every year since I became President, the present master of the White House said with pride, we have ensured a real increase in our military potential. In a word, Carter displayed in actual fact the very attitudes which he had attacked with campaigning fury.

[Ariyevich] In so doing and in trying to justify the steps he had himself taken, and which are directed toward poisoning the international atmosphere, the President asserted that he had acted responsibly in making his decisions, and he expressed this responsibility, if it may so be termed, as testing, so it appears from his speech, in particular in the attempts to boycott the Moscow Olympics, in halting grain sales to the Soviet Union and in other anti-Soviet actions.

Quite honestly it is quite incomprehensible how all this can now be justified, let alone talking about responsible decisions. One is prompted to ask just who suffered from these restrictions: American athletes and fans; heavy losses are being borne by American farmers, industrialists, shipowners, insurance companies and so forth. The way it seems t have turned out is that Carter scored several of his own goals.

[Lukyanov] Yet another similarity between the foreign policy lines of the Democrats and the Republicans is now being revealed, as is evident from the following report, datelined Los Angeles, America. I refer to their banking on a rapprochement and military and political cooperation with China. Beijing is listening and watching with alarm what is going on in the electoral campaign across the ocean. At the same time is is making it known that a change of incumbents at the White House would be undesirable from its own viewpoint. After all, it had established with the present administration a firm mutual understanding and mutual support for each other's hegemonist aspirations. But their apprehensions are obviously misplaced. The Republican presidential candidate, Reagan, is already hastening to establish contacts with the Beijing leadership. To this end he is dispatching his vice presidential nominee, George Bush, a former director of the CIA and U.S. ambassador to Beijing, to China tomorrow, Saturday. Bush is also to visit Japan. Officially the visit will be for familiarization purposes.

PRAVDA: 'PROFOUND DIFFERENCES' PERSIST AMONG DEMOCRATS

LD181217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "Democrats' Election Platform"]

[Text] New York, 13 August--Yesterday, at the Democratic Party convention being held in Madison Square Garden, the delegates approved the section of the election platform dealing with economic and social questions. It admits that during its time in office the party has not succeeded in resolving the most acute economic problems--rising inflation and unemployment, deepening recession and urban crisis.

The resolution of these problems is carried over by the Democrats to the next presidential term. But because of the large federal budget deficit they do not intend to expand social programs in essence. In this connection the Washington POST is forced to admit that many items in the Democrat platform are as conservative as the Republican. Trying to achieve at least a semblance of unity, J. Carter and his supporters were forced to make a number of concessions to the party's liberal wing. The White House accepted Senator E. Kennedy's demand not to use unemployment as a means of combating inflation, to adopt a program for the creation of additional jobs, and also not to cut social programs with a view to eliminating the federal budget deficit.

The delegates were addressed by Vice President W. Mondale, Secretary of State E. Muskie and E. Kennedy. Kennedy again insisted that the presidential candidate confirm that his priority task is to combat unemployment and inflation. The Republican election platform was sharply criticized: In E. Kennedy's opinion, it can only exacerbate the existing crisis. Local observers note that, despite E. Kennedy's withdrawal of his candidacy, the profound differences in the party have not been overcome. As a poll conducted by the Los Angeles TIMES shows, at least one-half of his supporters do not intend to support the present White House incumbent.

MAOIST EXPLOITATION OF RURAL POPULATION CONTINUES

LD161056 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Aug [as received], TASS--China's official press broadens the campaign of condemnation of the experience of Dazhai, which yet until recently was built up as a model of development of the Chinese countryside. The slogan "Learn From Dazhai", that is from the production team of the Dazhai village in the Xiyang District (Shanxi Province) belonged to Mao himself and was advanced by him in 1964, particularly praised was "the style of work" of the team which, as newspapers wrote at that time, "rests upon its own effort and means, asking for neither a fan or a nail from the state."

Now, at a lapse of 16 years, it turns out that the "Dazhai successes" are a veritable bluff. The same newspapers now write that Dazhai and the "exemplary district of Xiyang" were lavishly financed by the Chinese leadership. They received machines and mechanisms, fertilizers, grade seeds, fodder. Foreigners were frequently brought there to familiarize themselves with the "model village" of the Maoist type.

It is indicative that reports about the Dazhai harvests were falsified and overstated, as a rule, according to the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, by a whole quarter. Two national conferences on "circulation of Dazhai experience" were held with pomposity. Speaking at these conferences, Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, the Dazhai [word indistinct] Chen Youngui and other leaders of the country particularly pointed to the "emphasis on Dazhai's own effort and means." But now it became clear that state expenditures for the purpose of the so-called "capital construction in the fields" (irrigation and improvement of fields) alone amounted to 16.9 million yuan.

As it became obvious now, the absolute majority of the teams and communes in the country were practically deprived of the state assistance. "Dazhaisation" of the Chinese countryside pursued the aim to squeese from the peasants as much as possible for speeded up militarization of China. As a result, that led to conservation of backwardness in the countryside areas. And though the press [illegible]rely prints concrete figures of incomes of teams and agricultural communes, according to s[illegible]e data at least 25 percent of peasant families in the country cannot feed themselves and drag out a semi-starvation existence.

Meanwhile, criticising the "Dazhai experience," the Chinese newspapers condemn not the Maoist line in the agrarian issue of China, but "the negligence of local managerial workers" who, as they say, "did not understand Mao's instructions," and used them in "career interests". One of these persons, as RENMIN RIBAO writes in one of its articles, "captured in 1967 power in the Xiyang District." And though the newspaper does not mention concretely the name, but undoubtedly he is the present member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy premier, Chen Yonggui who became chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Xiyang District exactly in the period of the notorious Cultural Revolution.

Beijing newspapers also note that in China there are many "exemplary teams," the example of which can and should be followed. Thus, one may draw the conclusion that the Maoist course of exploitation of the rural population remains in force and the countryside people will have to look themselves for the necessary means and do not hope particularly on assistance from the state.

RESIGNATION OF SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT REPORTED

LD161056 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] In South Korea the provisional president, Choe Kyu-ha, has announced his resignation. In accordance with the constitution the current prime minister will be acting as head of state till a new president is elected. The country's dictator, Gen Chon Tu-hwan, is viewed as the most likely candidate for the presidency. To ensure this post for himself Chon Tu-hwan is removing the possible rivals from the political scene. One of them, a prominent opposition leader, Ki Tae-chung, who has defied the dictatorial regime, is standing trial by a military tribunal in Seoul now.

ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN LIBERATION OBSERVED

SK171343 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Shalygin commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, 15 August, was the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japanese colonial subjugation.

In connection with this, Moscow Radio commentator Shalygin writes: The liberation of Korea was brought about by Soviet troops. In August 1945, with furious attack, the Soviet troops crushed the Japanese Kanto Army occupying the northeast region of China and the Korean Peninsula. It was the most powerful army of militarist Japan. Therefore, the fall of the Kanto Army was a decisive factor in the final defeat of Japan. Militarist Japan unconditionally surrendered on 2 September, 1945.

The illegal encroachment and oppression the Japanese colonialists had inflicted on Korean people for almost 40 years were brought to an end.

(?The first Soviet troops) left Korea soon after the accomplishment of their mission to liberate Korea. However, after the end of the war, U.S. troops landed on the southern half of Korea and their occupation of South Korea still continues.

The occupation by the U.S. troops have caused inexpressible distress and misfortune for the South Korean people. The bloody incident that occurred in Kwangju some time ago is a good example.

The occupation by the U.S. troops is the cause of everlasting tension on the Korean Peninsula. Nevertheless, the present Chinese leaders are satisfied with the continued presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is the major obstacle to the reunification desired by the Korean people.

Only in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula are the Korean people enjoying the fruits of freedom that they achieved 35 years ago. Basic social and economic reforms have taken place to the benefit of the working people in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula where the DPRK, a state whose power organs are controlled by the people, was founded.

The U.S. imperialists attempted to hamper the development of the republic by starting the armed aggression in the summer of 1950. The aggression was carried out in the same way which the United States later employed in Indochina.

The Korean people dealt a decisive counterblow to the aggressors. During the struggle, the Korean people relied upon the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations. During the postwar rehabilitation, the Korean people also received tremendous aid.

Commenting on the relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, the leader of the repoblic, Comrade Kim Il-song, said: The Soviet Union is the liberator of our closest friend. When our people were defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland and whenever they faced difficulties and trials in the struggle for a new life, the Soviet people extended a helping hand.

Socialist Korea has become one of the most industrialized countries in Asia. In the international community the DPRK is pursuing its policy of peace.

The republic is making efforts to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula, to rebel foreign troops from there and to create a favorable condition for the peaceful reunification of the nation.

The just stand of the DPRK calling for the solution of the Korean question by the Korean people without the interference of foreign forces is fully supported by the Soviet Union. This has been reaffirmed by the greetings the Soviet leaders, Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin, sent to the DPRK leaders on the 35th anniversary of the Korean liberation. They expressed their conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries would steadily develop.

The Soviet leaders wished the working people of the republic happiness and the attainment of the reunification of the fatherland--the cherished desire of the Korean people.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN NOTED

LD171022 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 17 Aug, TASS--A joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been held here. At the meeting it was announced that Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council, has been appointed member of the Revolutionary Council's Presidium.

'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of justice has been appointed deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He will simultaneously attend to his previous duties. This has been reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY.

INTERIOR MINISTER CONDEMNS 'FOREIGN INTERFERENCE'

LD172118 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 17 Aug, TASS--Minister for the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan S.M. Gulabzoi said that the Afghan people resolutely condemns foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs. The recent case of the infiltration into the territory of our country by a bandit group which consisted of several American journalists, including the notorious Dan Rather from the CBS television network, who, as he alleged, wanted to shoot a film about the situation in Afghanistan, but in fact took part in the tortures and execution of three Afghan workers, is evidence of the hypocrisy and unscrupulousness of the mercenaries of reaction and their patrons. This is not the only case of this kind. Suffice it to recall that during the February events in Kabul when the forces of reaction tried to provoke disturbances in the capital seven Pakistanis, sent for carrying out that hostile action, were detained.

The minister said that some Western powers did not like the April revolution. That's why they decided to resort to various provocations in order to hamper the country's progressive development. They started sending to Afghanistan gangs of criminals who are engaged in terror, murder and arson. Party bodies, the army, security forces and units of young volunteers are doing everything possible to restore tranquality in the country and uphold the gains of the April revolution. Thanks to their concerted effort it became possible to liquidate lately many large gangs armed with American, Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian weapons. We are sure that the remaining bandit groupings will be destroyed and tranquility and security will be restored in the country. Meetings and rallies are being held in various cities and provinces of Afghanistan at which representatives of various population strata condemn the gross interference by the imperialists and their mercenaries in Afghanistan's affairs and express readiness to defend with arms in hands the gains of the April revolution, the minister said in conclusion.

KABUL NEWS CONFERENCE ON INSURGENT GROUPS REPORTED

LD171826 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 17 Aug, TASS--Iranian citizen Mohsen Rezai, member of the counter-revolutionary organization Jami'at-e Eslami, arrested by the state security bodies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, spoke at a press conference here today.

He said that he was recruited through deception in the Iranian city of Kahremanshahr to fight against Democratic Afghanistan.

He said: "At that time I did not know that mercenaries of imperialism infiltrated the ranks of Moslems. Mas'ud Mahbani, head of the cultural and military revolutionary Islamic centre in Kahremanshahr, was one of them. Under the influence of the Islamic revolution in Iran I wished to take part in the struggle against American imperialism and Israeli Zionism, and so I asked Bahbani to assist me in going to Palestine to help the Palestinian people. Instead, he introduced me to an Afghan, Huseini. They both started telling me that in Afghanistan, just as in Palestine, the struggle for Islam is going on against, as they said, communist-unbelievers."

"Huseini brought me to the city of Mashhad where he introduced me to one of the leaders of Jami'at-e Eslami, a certain Deldtu. Thus, I became involved through deception in the struggle against the Afghan people, siding in fact with American imperialism, instead of the genuine struggle for freedom of the Moslem people of Palestine.

"Carrying Deldtu's letter of recommendation I left together with other Afghans, members of Jami'at-e Eslami, to the Pakistani city of Quetta and then to Peshawar, where I was introduced to the head of the organization Burhanuddin Rabbani.

"In Peshawar," Resai went on to say, "I talked with Afghan refugees. They expressed discontent with the activities of the Islamic groupings which force them to stay in Pakistan using threats. The heads of those organizations do not care about the plight of the refugees in Pakistan, poverty, joblessness and diseases in their camps.

"I also made acquaintances among members of counterrevolutionary gangs. I saw that among them there are many deceived people who would like to return to peaceful life but were afraid of vengeance."

"Rabbani advanced the task of stepping up subversive activities by the Kabul branch of Jami'at-e Eslami. According to his instructions, we were to set up a military committee for carrying out acts of subversion and terror in the city, organizing strikes and mass unrest, forcing people under the threat of death to be absent from work and classes and close dunkans (small shops), setting of explosions in buses and schools, printing and spreading anti-government leaflets.

"On being smuggled into Afghanistan, we delivered to Kabul for the future military committee submachine-guns and pistols, anti-tank grenades and mines, hand grenades, explosives and detonators, delayed-action explosives and bickford fuse, as well as ammunication and strong poisons. The bulk of those weapons was delivered by us from Surhab."

"I should mention that boxes containing submachine-guns and ammunition were signed 'Made in Egypt'. The head of the Military Committee of Jami'at-e Eslami in Peshawar, Major Ayub Khan told me to burn those boxes in case of danger to prevent their seizure by the DRA authorities. At the Military Committee at Peshawar I saw weapons of American, British and Pakistani makes, as well as submachine-guns manufactured in China."

Mohsen Rezai told the press conference that he realizes well that the activities of Jami'at-e Eslami and its leaders are of a provocative anti-Islamic nature.

"It also became clear to me", he said, "that the struggle inside Afghanistan which was imposed by the imperialists is directed at restoring the old order in the country. The heads of the anti-government groupings are planning to return to rich people everything which people's power took away from them, and doom the people to poverty and suffering.

"I understood that the legitimate Government of the DRA is the only protector of the Afghan people. The calls by Jami'at-e Eslami leaders to fight against the DRA Government pursue the aim of creating such an Afghan state which would be fully dependent on American imperialism."

"As a citizen of Iran I want also to assure that there are no contradictions between Iran and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. I come out in favour of turning the border between the two countries into a border of peace and cooperation.

"I urge all who found themselves involved in the criminal struggle against the Afghan people and the DRA Government under the false slogan of 'protection of Islam' in Afghanistan to stop their actions which correspond not to the interests of Moslems in Afghanistan or Islam, but to those of the heads of Jami'at-e Eslami and other similar organizations which are seeking to suppress the Afghan people and sell that country to U.S. imperialism".

Shown at the press conference at the DRA Foreign Ministry today were various types of weapons of American and Chinese makes, ammunition to them, propaganda materials, brochures and rotary presses which were used for printing anti-government leaflets. Those weapons and propaganda materials belonged to the Jami'at-e Eslami group.

A spokesman for the state security bodies stressed at the press conference that besides the Iranian citizen Mohsen Rezai, other foreigners, engaged in interference in the country's domestic affairs, have been arrested on the Afghan territory. Among them is Egyptian Zia ad-Din Mahmoud, several Pakistanis and Americans.

The spokesman for the state security bodies pointed out that Jami'at-e Eslami is closely connected with the CIA and intelligence organizations in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

LIFE OF AFGHAN TRAINEE PILOTS VIEWED

LD141005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov report: "They Serve the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, August--A northern province of Afghanistan. An ordinary morning at the people's armed forces "n" airfield. On the yellowish-brown field are training aircraft, silver combat machines with the identification marks of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and leaden gray "transports" which raise a thick trail of sand and dust as they take off and land. In a light wooden shelter, where a soldier bends over a field telephone, we talk, to the roar [rokot] of engines, with a group of young Afghan airmen and their instructors.

"A great many things unite our young lieutenants," Lt Col (Mohammad Azam Safi) tells us. "They are the first graduates from the flying academy. It is the only training institution of its type in the DRA. A group of graduates has entered one of our unit's combat squadrons. Here we are training them in the methods of conducting combat operations in mountain conditions and in desert localities."

Bronzed and wearing a smart dark blue uniform with a winged emblem on the left side of the vest, the young officers willingly give interviews. They speak with gratitude of their teachers and old comrades who have taken part in combat operations against the DRA's enemies sent in from abroad. They are grateful for their expertise. They say warm, kind and sincere words about Soviet people, who came to the republic's aid at a difficult moment.

"When I was in school I dreamed of flying," Lt (Abdul Dzhalil) says. "But the final decision came after the revolution. It is a high honor and tremendous responsibility for us to be among its defenders. My parents and (Nasima), my fiancee, approved of my choice of career."

(Abdul) is interested in the heroism of Soviet military airmen and asks about Aleksey Maresyev. There is a movie about him, they say, but he would like to read a book about his accomplishment.

(Abdul) himself is from a family of Kabul office workers. His friends Lt (Gulyam Sakhi), Lt (Abdul Latif) and others are of peasant stock, and (Bakram Muddin's) father is a serviceman. They are from various provinces and, like many other airmen, they are of different nationalities: one is a Pashtun, another a Tajik, an Uzbek or Turkoman.... In a word, they represent their country's many ethnic groups. And for all of them the revolution was the dawn of a new life.

The young officers will long remember their first solo flight. Lt (Bakram Muddin) says:

"I felt a spiritual upsurge. What was I thinking about as I sat at the controls? Clearly, about not letting down my comrades and commanders. Of course I was nervous. But the flight was successful."

Last May the lieutenants successfully passed an examination, including, their commanders say, carrying out complex flying with a firing run over a range. All the targets were hit on the first run, for which the graduates merited the thanks of the air force commanders.

"I do not think it could be otherwise," Lt (Abdul Latif) sums up. "When the republic is threatened by danger, it is our duty to become airborne marksmen. We are all party members, and together with the country's other servicemen we are prepared to carry out any mission set by the command in the struggle against aggressors. We are called upon to do this by the decisions of the recent People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee plenum on stepping up the struggle against enemies and strengthening the armed forces."

The time comes to say goodbye: It is reported over the telephone that the time has come to prepare for flights. Parting, we exchange firm handshakes. May the sky be high for you, young falcons of the revolution!

MOKROUSOV DESCRIBES AFGHAN EDUCATION DRIVE

LD151123 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 August 1980 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "The Frontlines of the Afghan Revolution" a 1,600-word Kabul dispatch from "our special correspondent" B. Mokrouskov under the headline "The Country Sits at its School Desk." Mokrousov notes that "the republic is making tremendous efforts to create a new system of education and eliminate illiteracy," with the aim of "equal rights and opportunities in obtaining education" for all. He describes work in progress in Afghanistan to develop the new education system, citing remarks by Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad, who outlines the scale of the tasks ahead. The article goes on to quote remarks by other figures involved in education in the country.

PAKISTANIS NUCLEAR BOMB PROGRAM EXAMINED

LD161828 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 16 August, TASS--"Project 706" is the codename for a secret plan of Pakistani authorities, designed to create what is termed the first Islamic nuclear bomb in Pakistan. The international public are well aware of Islamabad's nuclear ambitions.

The Indian press reports that Pakistani Physicist Abdul Kadir Khan was sent to Western Europe in the seventies on a special mission, including industrial espionage. However, the use of spying tactics did not bring Islamabad what it wanted as Western monopolies thoroughly guarded their secrets. The Pakistani physicist was returned home and his functions were passed over to a Pakistani embassy official in Paris. With the change of agents, methods of obtain nuclear secrets also changed. Special envoys started to visit Europe with millions of dollars in cash and in bank cheques. The effort by Pakistani special services was not futile. The agents managed to buy secret materials from 100 companies of West Germany, Britain, Switzerland and France.

As a result, construction was started of a uranium-dressing plant in Kohat near Islamabad and a nuclear fuel processing plant in Chashma. The Indian NATIONAL HERALD reports that these enterprises as well as the Pakistani Institute for Nuclear Research and Technology are heavily guarded. Surface-to-air missiles are based on their territories. Curious people are immediately arrested and heavily beaten if they dare approach the military zones, including journalists from the so-called friendly Western states.

The site for testing Pakistan's first nuclear bomb has already been selected. A special underground explosion tunnel is being built in the Cholistan Desert not far from the Indian border. Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Foreign Minister Agha Shahi continue stubbornly to deny plans for nuclear explosion but there is every ground to believe that the first nuclear test is likely to be made by late 1981, the NATIONAL HERALD writes. Islamabad wants nuclear weapons primarily to blackmail India, the newspaper emphasizes.

Apprehensions in the Indian public are shared by other southwest Asian countries. They can see quite clearly whose national interests are threatened by both Pakistan's nuclear ambitions and Washington and Beijing inspired plans to modernize its conventional armed forces.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAO SUPPORTS RECOGNITION OF HENG SAMRIN REGIME

LD171032 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Aug, TASS--At a meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the non-aligned countries, due to be held in Delhi, India will stand for participation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the 7th non-aligned summit conference. This has been stated by India's Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao. He pointed out that at the meeting of the Coordination Bureau India would abide by the line which led to recognition of the Heng Samrin government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and would support its stand.

INDIAN SOURCES CITED ON INTERNAL DISTURBANCES

LD171746 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Aug, TASS--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held an emergency meeting in connection with the aggravation of the situation and instructed the minister for the interior to immediately adopt effective measures against violations of law and order in various parts of the country.

Minister of Information and Radio Broadcasting V.P. Sathe accused in his statement for the press "external forces" of kindling religious-communal strife. The newspaper TIMES OF INDIA directly indicates that Pakistan extracts the main advantage from setting Hindu and Moslem communities against each other and that this meets the interests of those Western circles and their Beijing allies which organize armed interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs.

Prominent Indian political figure Sh. Bhushan said that international reaction plays the principal part in destabilizing the situation in India. He urged the government to ban the activities of the Moslem pro-Pakistani organization Jamaat-i-Islami and the reactionary Hindu organization Rashtriya Svayamsevak Sangh, which are backed by the American CIA.

General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rajeshwara Rao called on the people to resolutely repulse the machinations by the reaction. He sai . that communal strife is fraught with serious consequences for the country's unity and territorial integrity.

GOLOVNIN VIEWS SEPARATISTS ACTIVITIES IN INDIAN STATE

LD152108 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The separatists are trying to destabilize the situation in the Indian State Jammu and Kashmir, to seize power in the state, Chief Minister of the state Sheikh Abdulla said in his speech on the occasion of India's independence day.

The subversive groupings declaring for the cessation of Jammu and Kashmir from India, the groupings that are financed from abroad, have intensified of late their activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir situated on the border with Pakistan. Thus, the reactionary Moslem party Jami'at-e Eslami urged the population of the state to wage the struggle against the "Indian occupation," for "Kashmir's joining Pakistan." In these efforts the main stake is made on stirring up national and religious strife.

Sorties of Pakistani agents trying to bring consignments of weapons and subversive literature into Jammu and Kashmir are commonplace on the Indian-Pakistani border.

Islamabad makes no secret of its claims to Jammu and Kashmir. Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi recently pointed out that Beijing supports Islamabad's stand on the so-called "Kashmir question." The United States is intensively supplying Pakistan with up-to-date armaments and always took its side whenever the Pakistani authorities tried to seize by force that part of Indian territory.

The population of Jammu and Kashmir condemns interference of external forces in the country's internal affairs. A mass campaign of protest against the actions of the separatist groupings, in support of national unity of India is now held all over the state.

CHINA CREATING TENSE SITUATION IN BURMA, PLANS EXPANSION

BK171329 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Valeriy Artemov commentary: "Beijing Is Creating Tense Situation Inside Burma"]

[Text] According to reports from Rangoon, the number of people giving up the antigovernment struggle to take advantage of the amnesty offered by the Burmese State Council is rising every day. To date, more than 2,000 [as heard] people who were once insurgents or exiles have returned to the legal fold. Among them are ex-Prime Minister U Nu, former Defense Minister Bohmu Aung and insurgent leaders, such as Kyaw Zan Shwee, Bo Thet Tun and [name indistinct].

The Burmese people are welcoming the peace proposals of the Burmese Government aimed at achieving national unity and internal peace. President U Ne Win's speech urging people to welcome those returning home as their own brothers who had left home because of a disagreement is receiving a broad response. However, it is apparent that the efforts by the Burmese people to establish peace and stability in the country are being opposed by certain foreign forces.

The main obstacle obstructing the path toward ending the armed conflicts inside Burma is the aggressive attitude of Beijing which controls the greatest number of rebel groups. The prevailing situation indicates that China does not intend to stop manipulating the insurgents in order to pressure Burma.

Commenting on this point, the New York TIMES said: The rebellion in northeastern Burma which is openly supported by China has not stopped for that reason. Most of the strength of the Burma Army has been dragged into this conflict and China is forcing one-third of the Burmese budget and most of Burma's foreign exchange to be used for defense purposes. China has in its hands a tool for blackmail and can escalate or de-escalate the war being conducted by the insurgents according to its wishes.

We do not need to look far to prove this point. Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong went to Rangoon on a goodwill visit, and just days after the visit had ended, Beijing-influenced rebels launched an offensive in northeastern Burma and temporarily seized the border town of Mu-Se. The political significance behind the move is very evident; Beijing had expressed its displeasure over Rangoon's ties with Hanoi.

In recent days, the insurgents, with orders from Beijing, have been creating tension in the country in response to the amnesty offer. Commenting on this, the New York TIMES said in another article: The insurgency in Burma supported by China has worsened and major battles have erupted recently.

The Indian weekly (?NEW AGE) also wrote in a similar vein: Beijing-influenced insurgents are burning peasants' homes, obstructing food distribution, murdering peaceful citizens and spreading fear and rumors among the people.

The magazine went on: The insurgents are obtaining arms from Beijing and importing propaganda documents into Burma through diplomatic channels. All these acts would be understandable if the Burmese Government had been practicing an anti-Chinese line. On the contrary, the Rangoon government has done its best to normalize relations with China and Burma was the first Asian country to recognize the People's Republic of China. Burma was also the first country to settle its border issues with China and it continues, until today, to build good-neighborly relations with China. However, under prevailing circumstances, it is apparent that China has a different meaning for good neighborliness, said the Indian weekly.

The recent article run by the LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Sino-Burmese border treaty seemed to explain this point. The article was accompanied by a map in which northern parts of Myitkyina and the eastern side of the Salween River, which are close to the Chinese border, were colored differently. The footnote below the map explained: These marked areas are delineated as Chinese-owned in the published Chinese maps. It would not be difficult for anyone to guess that these are the areas where the Beijing-influenced insurgents are most active.

If the ultimate objective of Beijing's policy toward Burma is to be taken into consideration, it will be necessary to recall the meeting between Kampuchean leaders led by murderer Pol Pot and Maoist insurgent leaders from Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia held in the Chinese capital in September 1977. They decided at the meeting to conduct an offensive in Southeast Asia with support from their big Chinese friend in the north. From the decision taken, it is very clear that the targets of the expansionist policy of Beijing, which is using insurgents as its tool, are Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. Since China lost its grip on Kampuchea--its main base in Pacific Asia--it seems that Burma's role in China's plan is assuming even greater importance.

BLAZHENKOV VIEWS THAI RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD161102 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The statement by the Thai Foreign Ministry that beginning 23 August the Thai-Laotian border will be open to foreign diplomats and representatives of international bodies has been released in Vientiane. Radio Moscow's correspondent Stanislav Blazhenkov has sent us the following report from that city.

This step by the Thai Government has aroused the indignation of Beijing which is using all means to exacerbate Thailand's relations with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Western news media recently reported that the Beijing hegemonists have spent huge sums of money to frustrate the Laotian-Thai talks on border questions. Beijing is displeased that open-minded Thai politicians have paid attention to the recent proposals advanced by the foreign ministries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at their meeting in Vientiane and have called for their careful study. True, giving in to the Beijing dictate, some spokesman for the Thai Government have made statements in which they have attempted to distort the meaning of these proposals, while the foreign minister, Sitthi Sawetsila, has gone so far as to call them a farce. He said this following his visit to Beijing, where, according to Western news agency reports, he not only listened attentively to the concoctions of China's foreign minister, Huang Hua, about the so-called Vietnam threat, but did not even say anything to the contrary when his Beijing counterpart advised him to replace the so-called indecisive members of the Thai Government, including the minister of internal affairs.

The proposals advanced by the three countries of Indochina via their foreign ministers for normalizing relations have received much favorable comment in Thailand and the other ASEAN countries.

COMMENTATOR SEES 'REVIVAL' IN RELATIONS WITH INDONESIA

LD161925 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Aug (TASS)--Commentator Leonid Zhegalov writes:

On 17 August the 140 million people of Indonesia mark the 35th anniversary of independence. Its proclamation in 1945 was the result of a centuries-long anticolonial struggle of the people, successfully concluded with the defeat of Japanese militarism in the Far East.

The emergence of a major independent state on the political map of Southeast Asia was an appreciable blow to colonialism and imperialism in this part of the world.

During the years of independence, the industrious people of the "country of 3,000 islands" have been successful in overcoming the hard colonial heritage. Recent measures that have been taken under pressure from the public to limit the domination of foreign capital and stimulate the national economy have helped to affirm the national sovereignty over natural resources and to increase the production of cement, fertilizer, paper and latex. At present Indonesia exports fertilizer, trucks and motorcycles.

However, the continuing dominance of multinational corporations is the cause of a contradiction between the status of Indonesia as an independent country and her dependence on foreign creditors.

Following the tragic events of 1965, which resulted from attempts to transplant to Indonesian soil the adventurist concepts of Maoism, Soviet-Indonesian relations suffered a decline. Such a situation, which arose through no fault of the USSR, contradicts the very spirit of the traditionally friendly relations between the two peoples. It is gratifying to note that recently a certain revival has been observed in Soviet-Indonesian relations. There has been an exchange of parliamentary delegations and other visits. As a result of the signing of a new trade agreement, the volume of mutual trade in 1978 increased to $55 million [figure as received].

The Soviet public favors the development of Soviet-Indonesian relations, the history of which is marked by the good traditions of friendship and mutually profitable cooperation.

ERICH HONECKER LEAVES CRIMEA FOR HOME

LD140940 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug, TASS--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of German, chairman of the State Council of the GDR, today left the Crimea for home. He stayed in the Soviet Union on a brief holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

GIEREK DEPARTS FROM CRIMEA FOR HOME

LD151114 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug, TASS--Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, left the Crimea for home today. He was in the Soviet Union for a rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ELECTRONICS MINISTER, ACCORD SIGNED

LD151539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Documents Signed"]

[Text] Sofia, 12 August--A program for the development of specialization and cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the sphere of electronic equipment through 1990 and an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries for the 1981-1985 period have been signed here.

T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has received A.I. Shokin, USSR minister of the electronics industry. Questions of deepening and expanding Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the field of electronics were discussed during the conversation.

NURIYEV DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH HUNGARIAN MINISTER

LD121505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Expansion of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 8 August Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and the food industry.

The conversation, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, touched on questions connected with the expansion of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and the food sectors of industry.

UK AUTHORITIES USING 'OUTRIGHT PRESSURE' ON DEMONSTRATORS

LD152225 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] London, 15 Aug, TASS--Mass manifestations of Iranian students have been continued for about a fortnight outside the London prison Brixton and the building of the Court in one of the districts of the British capital. Iranian students gather there every day to express solidarity with a group of their compatriots who were arrested by the British police during a mass demonstration outside the United States Embassy in London.

Some 70 people were seized by the police when the demonstration near the building of the U.S. Embassy was being dispersed. The demonstration was held in protest against the persecution of Iranian citizens by the United States authorities. Policemen declare now that they had to resort to "decisive measures," allegedly, in order to control "disturbances."

But according to eyewitnesses, the clashes outside the United States Embassy that were used as a pretext for wholesale arrests were clearly provoked by the police. The actions of the police against the demonstrators had the provocative and aggressive character, says a protest of the Iranian Embassy in London.

The British authorities, using outright pressure and threats, now wish to compel the arrested persons to plead guilty of "breach of order" outside the U.S. Embassy.

Iranian students who were brought before court and faced with the standard charges of "breach of public order" are threatened with large fines, imprisonment, or deportation from Britain.

In protest against the obvious arbitrariness of the judiciary authorities and the police, tens of the arrested persons went on a hunger strike. They refuse to take food and demand immediate release and an end to the provocation.

The British progressive public notes that the so-called "case" of the Iranian students is another evidence of the obvious hypocrisy of official London which talks about alleged violations of civil rights in other countries, while encouraging glaring violations of civil rights and liberties at home.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BONN TO MARK FRG-USSR TREATY

LD152146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1529 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 15 Aug (TASS)--At the invitation of the federation of "FRG-USSR" societies, a Soviet delegation arrived in the FRG today in order to participate in measures connected with the 10th anniversary of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. Among members of the delegation are Leonid Zamyatin, chairman of the "USSR-FRG" Society and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Vadim Kozhevnikov, secretary of the leadership of the USSR writers union and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Nikolay Polyanov, deput / editor in chief of the paper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and Igor Vedernikov, responsible secretary of the "USSR-FRG" Society.

PRAVDA ON DETENTE ROLE OF FRG TREATY, PRESSURE 'FROM BELOW'

LD151451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "USSR-FRG: A Decade's Experience"]

[Excerpts] Bonn-Diusburg--The date 12 August, 1970, has firmly entered the history of Soviet-West German relations. The treaty signed between the USSR and the FRG then, which confirmed the inviolability of the postwar borders on the continent, has proved a major political act rightly considered the prologue to an historic new period of multi-faceted, constructive cooperation in Europe. PRAVDA's correspondent in the FRG describes the establishment of good-neighborly relations between our countries and the hopes which the West German population pin on the Moscow treaty.

The Soviet-West German summit meetings have determined and are determining the qualitative and quantitative growth in ties between our countries in the political, economic and other spheres. It has become evident that good relations between the USSR and the FRG are a boon for the peoples of both countries, as for Europe as a whole. This is particularly important at the present time when the West has again begun to question the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and claims to world domination have emerged.

The Soviet-West German summit in Moscow on 30 June-1 July this year was indisputable proof of the expediency and efficacy of political consultations. The summit confirmed both states' will to continue to regard the relaxation of tension as "necessary, possible and useful," and to base their policy on the treaties and agreements concluded, especially on the 12 August, 1970, treaty and the 6 May, 1978, joint declaration. The proposals made by the Soviet Union during this meeting opened a way out of the impasse created by the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

As a result of the Moscow talks, Soviet-West German relations have also been enriched by a long-term program of main directions in cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres. By establishing the main landmarks in this cooperation right up to the beginning of the 21st century the program will serve as an original framework for the long lasting material foundation of USSR-FRG political relations. This foundation is not being laid in an empty place. Over 1,500 West German enterprises are already participating in laying it. Over 100 of these have entered or are preparing to enter into direct industrial cooperation.

The development of economic ties with the socialist states guarantees permanent employment for at least 500,000 workers in the FRG. This is no insignificant factor with unemployment approaching the million mark.

Trade with Europe's socialist states has a great role in the general stability of the West German economy. The volume of this trade now comprises DM48 billion annually. Supplying the USSR is of decisive significance for some industrial sectors such as the machine tool industry and pipe production.

The large-scale and long-term nature of USSR-FRC economic ties also influences the economic development of all Western Europe. The construction of such industrial complexes as the Kama truck plant and the Oskolskiy metallurgical combine required the participation not only of industrial groups from the FRG but from a number of other countries too. The experience acquired makes it possible to make the transition to Europe-wide projects.

The FRG's international position changed and its prestige grew with the conclusion of the Moscow treaty, which marked a turn toward a policy which takes account of the real situation in Europe and toward mutual cooperation. From being the "political pygmy" which the country was when it vegetated in the "cold war" trenches, it grew up into an equal partner in international life not only in the East but also in the West. In 1970 the FRG came to political maturity. It was in those terms that Walter Scheel, one of the two West German statesmen who signed the Moscow treaty, defined the significance of this turning point. That was what was said at the beginning of the seventies. Now, on the eve of the Moscow treaty's 10th anniversary, Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, in a press interview, accorded first place among the factors in the "self-liberation of FRG foreign policy" to the transition to "the policy of renouncing the use of force and to the policy of talks and treaties with the East European states."

It is true that not everyone here is convinced that Bonn always bears in mind this source of its international authority. The anti-Sovietism which persists in the country fuels the doubts of people to whom the alleged "Soviet threat" has been persistently reiterated for decades. This bugbear is used to try to divert the people from society's internal ailments and from thinking about the causes of those ailments. It is no accident that a new wave of anti-Sovietism arose just when there was a period of worsening economic crisis. Anti-Sovietism is still used for escalating the arms race, too. It is a basic diversionary instrument against the further development of international cooperation.

Time will tell how the FRG uses its prestige, which has grown as a result of the normalization of relations with the East. As for the Soviet Union, during the recent Soviet-West German talks it placed great confidence in its Moscow treaty partner. On behalf of the USSR, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev conveyed to the West through H. Schmidt a number of constructive ideas and specific proposals aimed at strengthening peace and international security, at curbing the arms race and at disarmament.

The implementation of these proposals will greatly determine how successfully the baton of political detente in the seventies, which began with the conclusion of the Moscow treaty, will be handed on to the new decade so as to transform it into a period of decisive steps on arms limitation and on removing the threat of a new world war.

Many people in the West, discussing now how in 1970 a radical turn in reciprocal relations between the FRG and the USSR managed to happen so quickly, speak, as a rule, of the politicians' common sense and courage. Yes, this is indisputable. But in this respect people here often gloss over a simple truth: The politicians relied on the will of the people.

The experience of struggle for the ratification of the Moscow treaty and for transition from a policy of confrontation to one of detente, as German Communist Party chairman H. Mies noted in conversation with your correspondent, calls to mind that "the final decisions were taken not just in cabinet ministers' offices and the Bundestag and Bundesrat. Without "street" pressure, without a clear expression of will from wide circles of the West German working people the Moscow treaty would have been neither signed nor ratified. Now too pressure "from below" will play a decisive role in averting the dangerous kind of development which would drive our people once again into the cold war trenches.

Our people's vital interests, the DPK chairman continued, urgently demand consistent progress along the path embarked upon by the Moscow treaty. Every sensible person in our country fully shares L.I. Brezhnev's opinion expressed by him in the preface to the book of his speeches and addresses published in the FRG: "A better future, free of the threat of military catastrophe, will not come by itself. But by combining efforts and by acting in a purposeful and persistent manner, the peoples can overcome the forces of war and hatred and establish lasting peace on earth."

EXTENSION OF TURKISH STATE OF EMERGENCY REPORTED

LD172006 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Ankara, 17 Aug, TASS--Turkey's National Security Council recommended at its session today, chaired by the acting President of the Turkish Republic I.S. Caglayangil, that the government extend for another two months the state of emergency in 20 provinces of the country. The government's decision, which will be adopted in line with the recommendation, will be examined by the Grand National Assembly (parliament) of Turkey.

The state of emergency was introduced in the republic in December 1978 following the tragic events in the city of Kahramanmarash where 111 people were killed an many wounded, and material damage, estimated at tens of millions of Turkish lira, inflicated as a result of bloody clases provoked by fascist cut-throats.

The state of emergency has been repeatedly extended since that time as a "preventive measure" against the rampage of anarchy and terror in Turkey. But it was not possible to stop political assassinations. According to the local press, not less than ten Turkish citizens are murdered daily by terrorists. The former Turkish Prime Minister N. Erim, prominent trade union leader K. Turkler fell victim to terrorist actions in the recent time.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS END IN HELSINKI

LD151541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Session's Work Completed"]

[Text] Helsinki, 12 August--The 26th session of the Soviet-Finnish Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation has finished here. The 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland was celebrated during the session's work in Helsinki.

The communique on the sessions's results notes that the adoption in May 1977 of the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation through 1990 was an important new stage in expanding the economic and scientific and technical ties between the two countries.

The commission discussed the question of progress in implementing the long-term program for cooperation in the natural and social sciences. In accordance with the recommendations of the long-term program, covering the period through 1990, a joint study of the methodology of scientific and technical cooperation has been completed.

The session's work, the communique stresses, proceeded in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

It is planned to hold the next, 27th commission session in the Soviet Union in 1981.

RAFSANJANI MEETS WESTERN DIPLOMATS, DISCUSSES HOSTAGES

LD151212 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 15 Aug, TASS--Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Parliament, at a meeting with Western diplomats accredited here, stated that the Americans who are being held hostage by the students--the followers of the course of imam--are spies and that they engaged in subversive activities in Iran. "Those people only call themselves diplomats", Hashemi Rafsanjani emphasized. He said a convincing evidence of the existence of connections between those Americans and the terrorist group "Forqan" is available. As is known, the members of the "Forgan" group staged the assassinations of prominent political and religious Iranian figures. One of the leaders of the group and several its members here arrested by the Iranian authorities and executed.

Statement on Hostages Denied

LD171910 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Aug, TASS--Speaker of the Iranian Majles Hashemi Rafsanjani has refuted the statement, ascribed to him by the Western press, that the recent message by American congressmen to the Iranian parliament became a positive step towards resolving the fate of American hostages. He stressed that he had never expressed such an opinion.

Hashemi Rafsanjani said that the content of the message was made known to the Majles deputies, while debates were put off due to inhuman treatment of Iranian students in the United States by the American police.

The Majles speaker said that, in his opinion, it is impossible to make any links between the Iranian students in the United States and the American hostages in Iran. The students are just students, while the American hostages are real spies. However, they are being treated humanely, unlike the Iranian students in the United States. One should not compare the actions of the oppressed Iranian people with the activities of the Government of the United States which is an aggressive power. Hashemi Rafsanjani stated that the United States has never stopped nor will ever stop plotting against Iran.

NEW IRANIAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY REPORTED

LD161540 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Aug, TASS--A counterrevolutionary conspiracy has been disclosed in the Iranian town of Sari 130 km northeast of Tehran, the news agency PARS reports. All those involved in the conspiracy have been arrested. The chief plotter, Colonel Zal Naderi, the report says, has undergone special training in Isyhl and the United States and is considered to be an expert in staging coups d'etat. Naderi admitted that his group, active since 1979, maintained close ties with counterrevolutionary elements abroad, including former Prime Minister Bakhtiar and other high-ranking officials of the shah regime.

The criminal group had been trained for combat operations under various conditions. They were busy revealing proponents of the deposed shah regime, including those in the Iranian Government offices, to get them involved in subversive activities hired snipers and collected information on the location of army arsenals.

SAVCHENKO CRITICIZES QOTBZADEH LETTER ON USSR RELATIONS

TA160418 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we now draw your attention to a commentary by Igor Savchenko, Moscow Radio's commentator:

These days the pages of the American and British press are soiled with a dirty flood of anti-Iranian items and articles and attacks and threats aimed at the Iranian nation--which carried out the Islamic revolution--and insults and direct [word indistinct] aimed at Iran's leaders. During these same days laudatory articles in praise of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian foreign minister, have been published in the pages of that same press. For example the spokesman of the famous Institute of Strategic Studies in London has written an article full of admiration and praise about Qotbzadeh's principled and brave attitue and how Qotbzadeh finally succeeded in teaching Iran's religious leaders--who do not comprehend history--wisdom and virtue. In recognition of this has Qotbzadeh become worthy of the praise and admiration of the enemies of the Iranian Islamic revolution? Of course in recognition of his pouring a cauldron of filth and insults at a country which consistently supported and continues to support this revolution, and which backs and protects Iran in the battle against the enemies of the revolution.

Qotbzadeh--through his letter on relations between the Soviet Union and Iran, which was carried by the radios and published in the press on Thursday of last week--has become worthy of such praise and admiration by the enemies of the revolution. This letter, based on a complete fantasy, is a collection of illusions and discredited imperialist items and propaganda and distortion of facts. For example this letter tells of the unfounded Soviet provocations in Iran's border regions and of photographing positions of the Iranian Army in Kordestan so that the photographs could later be given to the Kurdish rebels and even used to exchange rubles for tuman for financial maintenance of subversive acts. Truly talent is needed to fabricate such nonsense.

In his letter Qotbzadeh has poured a flood of insults and accusations at the Tudeh Party. However, all are well aware that during those fearful years when the Iranian nation, including members of the Tudeh Party, were fighting for the victory of the revolution and were sacrificing their blood in the first ranks of the revolution, Qotbzadeh lived comfortably in the United States. On this occasion one should remember the statements of the great Iranian patriot, the late Ayatollah Mohammed Taleqani, who said: In the fight against the shah's dictatorial regime members of the Tudeh Party used to sacrifice their lives, were tortured in SAVAK dungeons and bore long-term prison sentences. The late Taleqani used to say: Therefore, there is no doubt whatsoever that despite ideological differences, we became united in the joint struggle.

I want to mention another one of Qotbzadeh's masterpieces. In his letter Qotbzadeh wrote: The Iranian nation does not see much difference between Soviet socialism and American capitalism. Here Qotbzadeh not only insults the Soviet Union, but he clearly insults the Iranian nation and engages in slander. No Your Excellency, Mr Minister! The Iranian nation clearly perceives this obvious difference, and how well it perceives it. The numerous letters of our listeners and the statements of Iranians are proof of this clear-sightedness and wisdom of Iranians.

Qotbzadeh's statements have no connection and relation to the opinions of the Iranian people. On the other hand it seems Qotbzadeh's accusations are expressions of the opinions of certain circles in Iran who are interested in the disruption of Iran-Soviet good-neighborly relations even if it is detrimental to Iran's national interests. It is very regrettable that the malicious and profit-seeking policy of these circles has to some extent an influence in determining the foreign policy course of Iran. Because after all this same Sadeq Qotbzadeh is the foreign minister of Iran.

L'HUMANITE Cited

LD152100 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 15 Aug, TASS--The newspaper L'HUMANITE carries a commentary in connection with the recent statements of Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh in which he misrepresents the policy of the Soviet Union with regard to Iran. Such statements by Qotbzadeh whose sympathies for Washington are no secret are not surprising, the newspaper writes. But these statements constitute a danger for the Iranian people which is waging the struggle against U.S. imperialism and is constantly threatened by intervention of Washington. Such statements promote the isolation of the Iranian revolution on the international arena.

"Who was it that put the shah back on the throne in 1953? Who was backing the shah to the end? Who was supplying the shah with consignments [of] armaments and was sending military advisers for its army? Who trained the hangmen of SAVAK and issued orders for mass executions to protect the shah's interests? If the foreign minister keeps silent about this, the Iranian people knows well what are the answers to these questions," writes L'HUMANITE.

The newspaper points out that Qotbzadeh's recent allegations with regard to the People's Party of Iran Tudeh, are absolutely groundless. As is known, the members of this party were in the front ranks of the Iranian people in its struggle against the shah's regime hated by the people. Qotbzadeh who spent much time in the USA is, apparently not informed enough that members of the Tudeh Party were kept in the shah's prisons for 27 years and longer.

EGYPT SCORED FOR GRANTING U.S. USE OF ANOTHER AIRBASE

LD152050 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Commentary by (Petr Lusin): "Egypt, a Bridgehead for U.S. Aggression Against the Islamic States"]

[Text] News from the Nile Valley indicate clearly that As-Sadat's regime, which has betrayed Arab interests, has openly pursued the transformation of Egypt into a bridgehead for American aggression in the Middle East. Press reports state that official Cairo has agreed to give the Pentagon another important strategic position--the R'as Baynas airbase on the Red Sea. According to Pentagon plans, this base will be rebuilt and modernized so as to become most suitable for the plans of U.S. imperialism.

Egypt's agreement to place this base at the disposal of the Pentagon is yet another link in the long chain of As-Sadat's actions aimed at making Egypt a lynchpin for the U.S. military junta in the Near and Middle East. Previously As-Sadat granted the Pentagon facilities at two of the biggest airbases--Cairo-West near Cairo and Wadi (Qanas) in the south.

A U.S. F-4 squadron, 600 militarymen and modern airport equipment arrived in Egypt for joint exercises, which involved a direct military attack against a country in the region. The New York TIMES correspondent in Cairo said that military cooperation between Cairo and Washington has entered a new phase with the arrival of the Phantom squadron in Egypt. To this we add the many facilities granted for the U.S. fleet in Egypt. U.S. aircraft carriers and cruisers can regularly be found in the Egyptian ports of Alexandria, Marsa and Matruh in the Mediterranean and in (Ghargadah) and (Barnikah) on the Red Sea.

The Beirut press has stated that the use of Egyptian soil during the American piratical raid on Iran last April left no doubt as to the role allocated by Washington for its new Egyptian ally. It is very clear to the Arabs that Washington, backed by Israel and As-Sadat's administration, is now moving to the stage of practical implementation of its plan to spread its control over the Near and Middle East, which is oil-rich and important strategically. The speed and dimension of the widening U.S. military presence in Egypt is causing anxiety even among Washington's allies, who fear that the speed with which this operation is being carried out will lead to the same results witnessed in Iran. The British FINANCIAL TIMES said the increased export of U.S. military hardware to Egypt and the U.S. military presence in Egypt in circumstances of unparalleled growth of anti-American sentiment in the Arab and Islamic world hold in their fold most serious consequences for As-Sadat's regime which has become, even without this, totally isolated in the Arab world and faces major difficulties at home.

The causes for this anxiety are many because the political line of the present Egyptian leadership, which betrayed Arab interests and made Egypt a docile tool of imperialism, is indeed causing growing dissatisfaction among the widest groups of the masses whether inside or outside Egypt. The national progressive unionist grouping party, which represents wide patriotic and democratic groups in Egypt, declared this struggle top priority in its recent struggle program against the policy of transforming Egypt into a bridgehead of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. This objective is also shared by the Egyptian National Front, set up several months ago, which includes Egyptian patriots in neighboring Arab countries.

All this indicates that with the growing presence of the United States in Egypt, another operation is widening--the operation of Egyptian resistance against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism.

SOVIET-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION CITED

LD151515 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 August, 1980, in its Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "Syrian Reportage" a 1,100-word correspondent Ye. Korshunov Latakia dispatch entitled "Al-Kabir Valley." It describes a visit to the Al-Kabir hydroengineering complex, which is being constructed in Syria with the help of 70 Soviet specialists. The dispatch includes the following passage: "I remembered the words about Soviet-Syrian friendship, which is developing and strengthening, spoken by Mahmud Hadid, chairman of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, on receiving guests from our country-- a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. He said that the friendship between our peoples is founded on common interests, the struggle against imperialism, reaction, neocolonialism and Zionism, the struggle for a just solution to the Near East problem and for development along the path of peace and economic and social progress. But whereas the Soviet Union gives Syria comprehensive assistance and support and develops mutually advantageous economic and technical cooperation with it in every possible way, imperialist forces, international reaction and its agents inside the country are seeking to do the Syrian people as much harm as possible. But no matter whom I talked with in Latakia, they all told me that reaction's plans are doomed to failure."

ETHIOPIAN STATEMENT ON PLANS FOR U.S. BASE AT BERBERA CITED

LD151506 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Aug, TASS--The United States and Somalia have practically completed negotiations on turning the Somali port of Berbera in Aden Bay into a U.S. naval base and on American arms deliveries to Mogadishu for a sum of 4 billion birrs (2 billion dollars). A high-ranking Somali military delegation is expected in Washington next week to sign an appropriate agreement which, according to the Pentagon, is of exceptionally great importance. This was reported by the Ethiopian news agency ENA quoting informed diplomatic sources.

The agency points out that the criminal collusion between the U.S. Government and the expansionist Somali regime creates a direct threat to the security in the region of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, deals a blow at peace efforts of the Organisation of African Unity and individual countries.

The United States embarked on "delicate talks" with Mogadishu on the use of Berbera as its naval base back in December 1979, according to the statement. At the same time it concluded separate deals with Oman and some other coastal states on the creation of bases on their territories for American interventionist forces.

At that time Somalia advanced a condition that two billion dollars worth of arms and equipment be delivered to it. When examining that agreement the bellicose circles in the Carter administration did not even reckon with the opinion of several members of the government who warned that such a step can directly involve the United States in carrying through Somalia's adventurist expansionist plans with regard to neighbouring states.

ENA stressed that despite the assurances of the Somali leaders, there is no doubt as to the purposes for which they will use American weapons. U.S. officials do not conceal their delight with the forthcoming deal. That collusion constitutes another state in the escalation of the Carter administration's policy of provocations in the region of the Indian Ocean.

ENA stresses t[illegible] when commenting on the American-Somali negotiations, a spokesman for the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry pointed out that the Ethiopian Government was extremely concerned over the developments and their possible consequences for peace and stability in the region.

He pointed out that the pretexts used by Mogadishu for acquiring new destructive weapons and particularly its prattling about the alleged threat from Ethiopia are absolutely groundless and cannot delude the world public. At the same time it is obvious that imperialist intrigues which encourage Somalia's military aspirations are directed against Ethiopia's sovereignty and its revolution.

The use of Berbera with its modern piers and an airfield as a U.S. naval base will create a serious seat of tension in that part of the globe.

The spokesman for the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry indicated that the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned movement should adopt appropriate measures in the face of the dangerous collusion.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS AT VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS

LD151455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 5

[Special correspondent L. Kostanyan dispatch: "Under the Sign of Unity; Sixth Communist Party of Venezuela Congress Has Finished"]

[Text] Caracas, 12 August--The Sixth Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] Congress has completed its work. The PCV Central Committee report, presented by its secretary general, Comrade J. Faria, has been approved, a new program and a political declaration have been adopted and certain changes have been made to the regulations.

The political declaration notes that the PCV is in opposition that is class and anti-imperialist in nature.

On this path, the declaration says, the PCV will always be prepared to support any steps aimed at consolidating national sovereignty, fully restoring the country's national wealth and strengthening the population's democratic rights. The declaration contains a call for democratic forces to rally in a united front.

The PCV program analyzes from a class, Marxist-Leninist standpoint topical international problems and questions of Venezuela's domestic political and economic situation. The document notes the enduring historic significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which inspires the world's peoples to struggle for their liberation, makes a high assessment of the international prestige and might of the USSR and the other socialist community states and stresses their tremendous contribution to the movement of the world's peace-loving forces for universal and complete disarmament, detente and cooperation. The system of oppression and exploitation created by the colonialists and imperialists, the program points out, is crumbling beneath the blows of the national liberation movement.

The document expresses the concern of Venezuela's progressive forces at the worsening position of the working people and the offensive by the capitalists. The Venezuelan communists have suggested a number of specific measures in the interests of broad strata of the population and of attaining true independence for the country.

The congress delegates' speeches have wholeheartedly approved the idea of the unity of patriotic progressive forces. The idea was supported by the representatives of other parties and organizations of a progressive trend who attended the congress or sent greetings to it. The delegates (it is worth noting that 43 percent of them were workers and 35 percent came from among the peasants) pointed out that the party is approaching its 50th anniversary, which will be celebrated on 5 March 1981, and called for this date to be greeted with new successes in the struggle for working people's vital interests.

The Venezuelan communists' activity was hailed by the representatives of fraternal communist and workers parties invited to the congress. On behalf of the Soviet communists, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, expressed the confidence that the Sixth PCV Congress will help the further organizational and ideological strengthening of the party ranks and will mobilize members to resolve tasks according with the interests of the country's working class and all the working people.

The PCV secretary general expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the other fraternal parties for their warm greetings to the delegates and solidarity with the struggle by the Democratic Public of Venezuela and other Latin American countries to liberate the continent from imperialist enslavement.

The congress elected the new PCV leadership. Comrade Jesus Faria was reelected secretary general, and Gustavo Machado was reelected party chairman.

In conversation with your PRAVDA correspondent Comrade Jesus Faria said: "I want to note with profound satisfaction that the congress was held in a businesslike atmosphere; the speeches showed our communists' increased maturity and strength. Among the party's tasks discussed at the congress I would highlight the need for painstaking work among the masses and in the labor unions and for the achievement of unity among progressive forces."

J. Faria noted that the friendship, ideological unity and national solidarity linking the PCV with the fraternal communist and workers parties are continuing to strengthen. Our party, he stated, totally approves the CPSU's international policy. We welcome the assistance from the CPSU and the Soviet Government to the peoples of Afghanistan, Vietnam, Cuba, Kampuchea and other countries.

CPSU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO VENEZUELA

LD152342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 15 Aug,(TASS)--A meeting took place here between a CPSU delegation led by Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV], and the leadership of that party.

The CPSU delegation left for home, seen off at Simon Bolivar Airport by J. Faria and other leaders of the PCV.

KOSYGIN SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO JAMAICA'S MANLEY

LD151421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Sincere Sympathy"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Jamaican Prime Minister M. Manley conveying to the prime minister and to the Jamaican people sincere sympathy in connection with the hurricane that hit Jamaica claiming human lives and causing destruction.

KOSYGIN EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH NEW PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD151607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] TASS--A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent M. Ulloa Elias a telegram of congratulations and best wishes on his appointment as chairman of the Peruvian Council of Ministers.

In his reply telegram M. Ulloa Elias expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes. The telegrams express the hope that the relations between the two countries, based on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and respect, will continue to develop in the name of peace and progress.

COMMENTATOR AFFIRMS SOVIET REGARD FOR ISLAMIC FAITH

LD171018 Moscow in French to North Africa 1830 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Grigoriy Veflmov commentary]

[Text] Listener Sam Bengeye of Senegal writes the following: Recently, Western stations have been maintaining in their broadcasts that the Soviet Union is the enemy of the Islamic countries and the communists are enemies of the Muslims. Is this true?

No, it is not true, our commentator Grigoriy Yefimov writes. The relations which the USSR establishes with other countries are not defined by the religion practiced by its inhabitants. The USSR is speaking up for friendly relations with all countries with the exception, of course, of countries like the Republic of South Africa or Chile where the most elementary human rights are flouted. It is for this reason that the USSR did not have diplomatic or other relations with fascist Spain and Portugal under the Salazar regime.

I would like to remind you that the first country with which the USSR established diplomatic relations after the Great October Socialist Revolution was Muslim Afghanistan. That was in 1919. A year later, relations were established with two other Muslim countries, Iran and Turkey. I could name dozens of states where Islam is the main religion and with whom the USSR maintains all-round relations: Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Libya, Algeria and Morocco, to mention but a few.

Hundreds of industrial, energy and other projects were carried out in those countries with Soviet cooperation.

The USSR and the Islamic countries have identical positions regarding several questions of international life. They support the Arab countries in their fight against Israeli aggression, for the recovery of all occupied territories, for the Palestinians' right to a homeland. This proves that the USSR is a friend of the Islamic countries and not their enemy.

The communists' attitude toward the Muslims is shown by the fact that one of the first documents of Soviet established power signed by Vladimir Lenin, founder of the USSR, was the message to the Muslim workers of Russia and the East. The document says in substance: Henceforth, your beliefs and customs, your national and cultural institutions are proclaimed free and inviolable. Organize your national life in complete freedom. You have to right to do so.

In the USSR and in the other socialist countries where communist parties are in power people enjoy absolute freedom of conscience. Thus the Soviet Constitution guarantees the citizen's right to follow whatever religion he chooses, or none at all. All incitement to hostility and hatred because of a person's religious belief is forbidden, according to the Constitution. Soviet Muslims practice their cult in several hundred main mosques and rural areas and their adherence to Islam does not hinder them from showing their talents in any field of social life. It has no effect on their political, economic or social rights.

On average, out of (?1000) inhabitants of the USSR 805 have higher education or a secondary education diploma. In Uzbekistan, where most inhabitants are Muslims, this number stands at 848. The same applies to other Soviet republics where Muslims are in a majority--Azerbaijan and Turkmenia, for example. Regarding the number of doctors per 10,000 inhabitants, these republics are far ahead of France, Great Britain and the FRG.

It is clear that these achievements would be impossible if Muslims were persecuted in the USSR. So why does Western propaganda spread lies on the attitude of communists toward Muslims, and of the USSR toward the Islamic countries? The answer is simple: In order to incite the Muslim peoples against the USSR and to prevent their unity in their fight against colonialism, racism and imperialism, for the economic and social progress of all peoples. At the same time, bourgeois propaganda is trying to make the real enemies of the Islamic countries, the imperialists and above all the American imperialists, appear as the friends of Islam and the peoples that follow Islam.

TURKMEN MUSLIMS CELEBRATE HOLIDAY

LD160844 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Ashkhabad, 15 Aug TASS--Muslims of Soviet Turkmenia are marking the holiday of Muslims of the whole world. Prayers in connection with the ending of the fast were held in mosques.

Imam of the main mosque Usup-Baba Atanepes Pelvan told a TASS correspondent that by tradition the holidays attract many believers. "I have never heard complaints of any parishioners about being prevented from performing religious rites," the immam said. He said that the local government bodies help religious associations to repair mosques.

On holidays believers hold festive dinners. Esteemed elders, as well as clergymen are invited to such dinners in rural areas, Imam Atanepes Pelvan said.

BALTIC BORDER GUARD OFFICIAL RELATES ARRESTES OF 'VIOLATORS'

LD151521 [Editorial Report] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 10 August, 1980, publishes on page 4 A 1,500-word G. Rozenshteyn interview with Yu. Kogutenko, an officer in a unit of the Baltic Border District, under the headline "On Patrol Again." Kogutenko discusses the border district's 40-year history and the exploits of border guards during the war. Going on to discuss the border today, he relates an incident when the Gulf of Finland was frozen over and in thick fog. "A detail consisting of Senior Lieutenant Drozdov and Private Lukyanchenko, finding tracks, set off in pursuit they had to leave their skis and jackets behind. For nearly 11 hours the border guards were in their field shirts, in frost and fierce wind, without food. But the violaters was detained." He notes that "similar examples could be continued," and then notes the role of the local population in helping the border guards: "Many violators of all kinds have been detained with the help of our voluntary assistants, such as I. Luup, A. Veydik, A. Pyaev, O. Iprus and many others. In recent years ties with the population have become enriched with new features. Patrons help border guards with the engineering equipment of the border and with improving the servicemen's life." In conclusion he notes plans for a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES REPORTED FOR JANUARY-JULY

LD180811 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33 Signed to Press 11 Aug 80 p 4

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in First 7 Months of 1980"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on industrial performance in the period January through July 1980.

The volume of industrial production in January-July 1980 rose 4.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Over the same period labor productivity rose 3.2 percent.

The January-July plan for output volume was 101 percent fulfilled. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Pulp and Paper Industry.

For the individual ministries fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and the growth rates for production volume and labor productivity were as follows:

All-Union and Union-Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 7-Month Plan for Output Volume	January-July 1980 as Percentage of January-July 1979	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	101	105	102
Petroleum industry	100.9	103	102
Petroleum-refining and petrochemical industry	100.5	105	104
Gas industry	102	107	104
Coal industry	100.3	99.5	98
Ferrous metallurgy	99.7	101	100.7
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.7	101	100.2
Chemical industry	100.7	106	105
Power machine building	100.7	101	100.4
Heavy and transport machine building	100.1	102	102
Electrical equipment industry	100.8	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	106	105
Machine tool and tool-building industry	100.2	106	105
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	109	108
Automotive industry	102	106	105
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	104	104
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	102	106	103
Construction, road and municipal machine building	103	104	103

Machine building for light and food industry and domestic appliances	100.9	105	105
Timber and wood processing industry	100.5	104	104
Pulp and paper industry	98	103	101
Construction materials industry	100.2	103	103
Light industry	101	104	104
Food industry	102	104	104
Meat and dairy industry	100.6	98	98
Fish industry	107	104	104
Procurements	102	106	104
Medical industry	100.8	109	107
Main administration of microbiological industry	102	104	101

The data for the union republics (including industry of union jurisdiction) are cited below:

Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of 7-Month Plan for Output Volume	January-July 1980 as Percentage of January-July 1979 for Production Volume
RSFSR	101	104
Ukrainian SSR	100.9	103
Belorussian SSR	102	107
Uzbek SSR	101	105
Kazakh SSR	101	103
Georgian SSR	102	107
Azerbaijan SSR	102	108
Lithuanian SSR	103	106
Moldavian SSR	101	114
Latvian SSR	102	106
Kirgiz SSR	102	105
Tadzhik SSR	103	106
Armenian SSR	102	107
Turkmen SSR	102	108
Estonian	103	107

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

	Output Produced		January-July 1980 as Percentage of January-July 1979
	July 1980	January-July 1980	
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	98.2	750	105
Petroleum (including gas condensate)--million tons	51.3	348	103
Gas--billion cubic meters	35.3	250	107
Coal--million tons	58.7	420	99
Cast iron--million tons	8.8	63.5	99.2
Steel--million tons	12.2	88.1	101
Rolled ferrous metals (finished)--million tons	8.5	61.3	102

Steel pipes--million tons	1.5	10.7	102
Iron ore--million tons	21.0	142	101
Mineral fertilizers (standard units)--million tons	8.5	61.7	111
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	38.0	284	99.4
Sulfuric acid--million tons	1.9	13.2	103
Caustic soda--million tons	0.2	1.6	103
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	0.3	2.1	106
Chemical fibers and yarns--thousand tons	92.4	696	107
Tires--millions	4.9	35.7	102
AC electric motors--million kilowatts	4.1	30.5	102
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	155	1,126	106
of which, those with numerical program control--thousands	0.7	5.1	114
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	46.5	333	105
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.5	3.1	111
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.4	2.5	117
Petroleum apparatus--million rubles	17.4	124	110
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	59.7	432	99.8
Processing equipment and spare parts for light and food industries--million rubles	106	776	104
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	2.3	104
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	2.0	103
Mainline freightcars--thousands	5.4	37.0	96
Motor vehicles--thousands	183	1,283	102
of which:			
trucks	63.9	459	102
passenger cars	111	774	102
Tractors--thousands	45.8	324	102
Agricultural machinery--billion rubles	0.2	1.6	103
Machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production--billion rubles	0.2	1.2	103
Grain-harvesting combines--thousands	10.0	69.1	104
Excavators--thousands	3.6	24.7	102
Commercial timber (excluding small timber procurers)--million cubic meters	16.7	162	105
Paper--million tons	0.4	3.1	99.9
Cement--million tons	10.5	73.3	104
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises)--million cubic meters	8.7	61.9	102
Slate--billion standard tiles	0.6	4.3	102
Textiles of all types--billion square meters	0.8	6.3	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million items	115	930	103

Leather footwear--million pairs	54.1	436	101
Meat (from state raw material resources)--million tons	0.6	4.5	95
Sausage products--million tons	0.2	1.7	100.2
Edible fish products including canned fish--billion rubles	0.5	2.6	101
Butter (from state raw material resources)--thousand tons	185	796	96
Whole-milk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources)--million tons	2.2	14.9	100.8
Margarine products--thousand tons	80.2	780	106
Vegetable oil (from state raw material resources)--million tons	0.1	1.5	104
Mixed feed at state industrial enterprises--million tons	3.9	32.5	109
Clocks and watches--millions	5.7	38.7	103
China and earthenware--million rubles	62.4	435	108
Radio receivers and radio phonographs--millions	0.7	4.9	101
Television sets--millions	0.6	4.3	103
of which, color sets	0.2	1.3	124
Refrigerators--millions	0.5	3.5	99.3
Washing machines--millions	10.3	2.2	106
Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands	91.6	629	99.6
Furniture--billion rubles	0.5	3.5	106

Commentary on Summary

As can be seen from the published summary, the USSR's industry fulfilled the January-July plan for the total volume of industrial output 101 percent. All the union republics and industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry coped with the target for this indicator.

By comparison with January-July last year the total volume of industrial production increased 4.3 percent and labor productivity in industry rose 3.2 percent.

A considerable quantity of gas was extracted in excess of the plan, and there was also above-plan production of steel pipes, tires, instruments, automation and computer facilities, machinery and processing equipment for a number of sectors, passenger cars and trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production, furniture, silks and many other consumer goods.

A total of R3.6 billion worth of industrial-engineering and consumer goods output has been produced and sold in excess of the plan since the start of the year.

In the fuel and energy sectors the swiftest development rates continue to be found in the gas industry. In January-July 4.3 billion cubic meters of gas had already been extracted in excess of the plan. Labor productivity growth for the sector by comparison with the corresponding period of 1979 was 4.4 percent against the annual plan's 2.5 percent. In the petroleum industry, while the basic plan was fulfilled, the additional target for oil and gas condensate extraction was not fully met. Tomskneft, Komineft, Mangyshlakneft and some other associations are lagging. The plan for the manufacture of gasoline, diesel fuel and fuel oil has been fulfilled. However, as a whole the level of primary refining of petroleum and of the production of a number of petroleum products was somewhat lower than planned.

The coal industry failed to ensure fulfillment of the plan and the additional coal-extraction targets set for this period. The coal workers of the Kuzbass and Ekibastuz owe the national economy a considerable quantity of fuel.

Despite the measures being adopted, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and in particular the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, have still not achieved a fundamental breakthrough in work at a number of enterprises, first and foremost the Krivorozhskiy, Makeyevskiy and certain other metallurgical plants. In July the metallurgists' arrears in terms of the main types of metal products, excluding steel pipes, increased yet again, which is the result of shortcomings in the utilization of the basic processing equipment, failure to link up the capacities of the basic metallurgical conversion facilities at a number of plants and a fall in the quality of the charge.

Most of the machine-building sectors are developing steadily, in particular instrument making, radioelectronics, chemical and petroleum machine building, motor vehicle building, agricultural machine building and machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production. Since the beginning of the year there has been above-plan production of R143 million worth of instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware, R23 million worth of chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus, 2,700 trucks and passenger cars, 1,600 tractors and R23 million worth of agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production.

At the same time, in January-July alone the shortfall against contracts and orders in consumer deliveries of machines, equipment, spare parts, subassemblies and household appliances by associations and enterprises in power, heavy and transport machine building, machine tool building and machine building for light and food industry and household appliances totaled more than R300 million, which is nearly one-fourth of their monthly program.

A tense situation as regards fulfillment of the annual plan has arisen in the timber and wood processing and pulp and paper sectors and in the construction materials industry. A number of associations and enterprises in these sectors have permitted serious laggardness in the fulfillment of targets for the production and sale of output, labor productivity growth and the implementation of measures to introduce new equipment and technology. As a result the country is suffering a considerable shortfall in timber and construction materials, paper and cardboard. The plan for the production of these important types of output was not fulfilled in July either. The ministries and the central planning organs must look into the reasons for the laggardness of enterprises in these sectors so that in the remaining months of the current year they can make up the lost ground and give the enterprises the necessary help.

In sectors of the light and food industry the volume of output produced increased 2.4 percent overall compared with the corresponding period last year. Above-plan output worth R1.5 billion was produced and sold. At the same time the targets for individual goods were not completely met. Among these are certain types of textiles and knitted goods, leather footwear, china and earthenware, individual food products and detergents. The laggardness permitted was not always due to underdeliveries of raw materials. Analysis shows that in these sectors there are substantial shortcomings in the organization of production and the startup of new capacities, technological and labor discipline is violated and equipment idle time is great.

The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution on competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress directs labor collectives to eliminate existing shortcomings in the organization of production and labor and seek more efficient ways of achieving high national economic results.

The broad scope of socialist competition and the struggle to fulfill counterplans and pledges will promote the successful completion of the plan for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole and the creation of firm foundations for the development of the national economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

EDITORIAL: KEY TASKS IN IMPROVING ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

LD151009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Efficient Management"]

[Excerpts] After launching mass socialist competition to greet our party's 26th congress in a fitting manner Soviet people are focusing their efforts on ensuring the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan and a further upsurge in all sectors of the socialist economy.

At his meeting with the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Rayon Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "In the seventies we began reorienting our whole economy in the direction of intensive development, greater efficiency and better quality and emphasis on the end results of economic activity. In the eighties we must continue and complete this extremely important task on which the party's economic strategy hinges."

Improving planning and the entire economic mechanism has an important place among the measures aimed at resolving these tasks. It has been more than a year since new management methods more consistent with the modern level of production forces began to be introduced in industry and construction. In this time planning organs, party and public organizations and labor collectives have carried out a considerable amount of preparatory work. Study of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, as well as of materials relating to norms and methods elaborated on the basis of that resolution, has been organized in all sectors and associations and at plants and construction sites. The experience of those collectives in which elements of the more sophisticated economic mechanism have already been introduced are being actively adopted.

At the same time the transition to the new working conditions is not without its difficulties. All sector headquarters and industrial associations are still not operating purposefully and taking proper care to ensure that the economic mechanism is assimilated systematically and comprehensively and that it embraces every level of production and management. The drafting of sector provisions and methodological instruction is taking longer than it should in some ministries. Indeed, even locally, initiative is not displayed everywhere and people wait for orders "from above." Of course, this approach to matters cannot be acceptable.

It is important to introduce the improved economic management mechanism simultaneously at all levels of the management of the economy and in all sectors of the national economy. However, this is being seriously impeded by the position of some economic leaders and a number of sector headquarters. The preparation of measures to improve the economic management mechanism in transport, the services sphere and so forth is being delayed. The implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution requires increased activeness on the part of ministries and the interdepartmental commissions attached to the USSR Gosplan and the union republic gosplans.

The main thing in this great and crucial matter is to bring new reserves into play and to achieve good practical results now--at the point where two 5-year plans meet. The center of gravity of organizational work must be shifted to the local level, the standard of economic activity in the primary echelon of economic management must be improved and the plant workers' creative activeness must be intensified. The initiative of many enterprises and associations where the indicator of normative net output is beginning to be used in assessing work deserves support. Rates of labor productivity growth are determined and wages, norms and other indicators of production efficiency formulated on its basis.

To a considerable extent responsibility for the reliability of the raw data on which standards are based is borne by plant economists and accountancy workers. For this reason initial accounting must be put in order at every enterprise and its standard improved, documentation on the use of fixed capital, material assets and wages must be compiled correctly and promptly, and more extensive use must be made of computer equipment for this purpose. It is equally important to continue and intensify the economic education of plant leaders, specialist and workers and to make skillful practical use of the knowledge gained.

Assessment of the economic performances of associations and enterprises and of the economic incentives for labor collectives under the new conditions is based above all on the fulfillment of output deliveries in terms of product mix (range) and on schedule in line with contracts (orders) concluded. USSR Gossnab organs are called on to complete without delay the matching of consumers and suppliers of output, to sharply expand 5-year direct ties and to conclude economic contracts for a long-term period on this basis.

Learning to work efficiently under the new conditions of economic management is one of key tasks for party organizations. The recently published CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress" draws special attention to the creation of the necessary conditions for improving the economic mechanism. It is designed to ensure a fitting outlet for Soviet people's energy and initiative and to create conditions for the restructuring to be accompanied by new scope in labor rivalry and to help to accelerate the economy's development.

Managing the economy efficiently, in a new way, means laying a firm foundation for the successful fulfillment of our plans and ensuring a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

MINISTER OF GEOLOGY COMMENTS ON EXPLORATION FOR OIL, GAS

LD160743 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Oil and gas exploration is to be extended in the Soviet Union in the next 5 years. The minister of geology, Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, told the Soviet news agency TASS that there would be especially intensive exploration in the European part of the country in Siberia and on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea. These are areas where new oil and gas strikes are expected. The Soviet Union now accounts for one-quarter of the world's mineral production. The minister said there was no danger of a mineral or energy crisis in the Soviet Union.

REGIONAL PAPERS REPORT RECENT SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES

LD140933 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 August 1980 front-pages a 3,000-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Georgian Machine Tool Building: Tasks and Prospects" on a meeting (date and place unspecified) of the party economic aktiv of the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building enterprises in Georgia which discussed tasks and measures to further develop this sector of the national economy. The report states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze spoke at the meeting."

The same paper also front-page a 1,200-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "To the Last Drop of Water..." on a 1 August Gurdzhani session of the republic's emergency staff for combating the drought. The session was "chaired by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee." Before the session Shevardnadze reportedly visited farms in Signakhskiy, Gurdzhanskiy and Isiteltskaroyskiy rayons and inspected the damaged vineyeards. He also visited a village under construction, Samtatskaro.

ZARYA VOSTOKA on 6 August frontpages a 1,400-word GRUZINFORM reported entitled "Decisive Stage in the Struggle for the Harvest" on a further session of the republic's emergency staff for eliminating the effects of the drought and safeguarding the 1980 harvest, date and place unspecified. According to the report, the session was "chaired" by Shevardnadze.

ZARYA VOSTOKA on 7 August frontpages a 1,200-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Utilize All Reserves for the Development of Agricultural Production" on another session of the republic's emergency staff for eliminating the effects of the drought and safeguarding the 1980 harvest. According to the report Shevardnadze "chaired" the session.

WEST SIBERIAN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION EXAMINED

LD150733 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 August, 1980, in the Morning Edition carries on page 3, under the headline "Roads of the North," a 1,750-word article by L. Yanin, deputy chairman of the Tyumenskiy Oblispolkom, on the development of the highway network in Tyumenskaya Oblast. Noting the importance of "sharply accelerating" highway construction for the successful implementation of "complex tasks" in developing the West Siberian oil industry, Yanin describes the efforts that have been made in this fields, before outlining persisting problems, particularly poor management and work with cadres in the Tyumenavtodor Administration; a deterioration in "the quality of highway construction lately"; and the failure of enterprises in the relevant ministries to supply the oblast on time with the promised quantities of construction materials, Yanin also notes that the problem of highway maintenance will increase as the road network expands, and suggests creating "a specialized highway maintenance service in the oblast."

LITHUANIA: PETROLEUM SUPPLY COMMITTEE FORMED, CHAIRMAN NAMED

LD151037 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed "News Item"]

[Text] A Lithuanian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products has been formed by decree of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Ionas Yuozovich Lanyauskas has been appointed chairman of this committee.

BRIEFS

NEW TOWN--A new town, Megion, now figures on the map in the north of Tyumen. It was established as a result of the intensive development of the middle Ob region. It has now become a major railway junction. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 7 Aug 80 LD]

MAGADAN PORT SHORTCOMINGS--A meeting of the Coordinating Council of the Magadan Transportation Center has discussed a letter from the Sakhalin steamship line in which they complained to the CPSU Central Committee, the PRAVDA editorial office, the Magadan Obkom and other departments about the unsatisfactory work of the Magadan Transportation Center. The letter describes extensive idling of vessels on the roadstead and at moorings, as well as a lack of coordination in the center's operations. The meeting admitted that the criticism leveled by the Sakhalin seamen is justified. In the past week transportation of cargo from Magadan Port has been underfulfilled by an average of some 2,131 tons a day. More than 23,000 tons of various goods are stored in the port's warehouses, and the quantities of such stored goods continue to increase. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 15 Aug 80 SK]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS ON 15-17 AUG

LD160202/LD170100/LD180145 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15-17 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

15 August

Machine operators in Orenburgskaya Oblast have cut over 3 million hectares of grain crops. Owing to rainy weather, special attention is being paid to moving grain from threshing floors to elevators in covered vehicles. (0700 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tatarskaya ASSR are completing the reaping of grain and pulse crops on the first million hectares. The harvest is taking place under difficult conditions, as the rains which have followed the drought are hindering the highly productive utilization of harvesting machinery. However, even in these conditions it is possible to achieve high results. (1430 GMT)

Harvesting will commence in Moskovskaya Oblast fairly soon. The weather is not encouraging at the moment. Harvesting is taking place in difficult conditions in a number of oblasts this year. (1530 GMT)

Surkhandarinskaya Oblast concluded the harvest of corn today. Over 10,000 hectares were harvested, with many teams obtaining 100 quintals per hectare. The harvest is beginning in Lipetskaya Oblast and ending in Rostovskaya Oblast. (1600 GMT)

In Mariyskaya ASSR, grain has been threshed on an area of 170,000 hectares. Up to 100,000 hectares have been ploughed for next year's harvest, which is much more than last year. Harvesting is nearing an end in Volgogradskaya Oblast, where the main thing at present is to avoid waste. Not all farms are proceeding fast enough with the harvest work. Frolovskiy, Zhirnovskiy, Kletskiy, Olkhovskiy and Pallasovskiy rayons are behind in their threshing. (1900 GMT)

16 August

Harvesting of winter crops has ended in Orlovskaya Oblast, where rye and wheat have been brought in from 400,000 hectares. Grain crops in Kurskaya Oblast have been threshed on 500,000 hectares to date. (1100 GMT)

Moldavian farmers have completed the bulk of the harvest work. Grain has been gathered in from more than 400,000 hectares. Despite difficult weather conditions, wheat fields are reaching 30 quintals per hectare. More than 400,000 tons of grain crops have been sold to the state. (1400 GMT)

Moldavian farmers intend to gather in 3.7 million tons of grain this year. (1900 GMT)

17 August

The first 100,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut in Kurganskaya Oblast, where threshing of winter rye is underway. (0000 GMT)

In Brestskaya Oblast, 300 combine teams have been moved to the oblast's western rayons, where harvesting has been slowed down by heavy downpours. All the machines are equipped with special attachments for the harvesting of flattened wheat. (1000 GMT)

Renburgskaya Oblast today delivered its first million tons of grain crops to elevators. Reaping is in progress on the fourth million hectare. Cereals have been threshed on almost 2.4 million hectares, or half of the total area. (1600 GMT)

IMPORTANCE OF PREPARING FOR WINTER CROP SOWING STRESSED

LD151411 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Winter Sowing"]

[Text] Agricultural workers are toiling with great enthusiasm in this month of August. Everywhere widespread socialist competition has developed for successful harvest work, procurement of fodder, fulfillment of pledges for the sale of grain and other products to the state and a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU congress. At the same time the rural workers are particularly concerned that they create a sound basis for the harvest in 1981--the first year of the new 5-year plan. The forthcoming winter sowing--a very important national economic campaign--is a crucial stage on this road. The timing and quality of winter sowings of wheat, rye and barley are decisive factors in the achievement of the high targets in the development of grain farming outlined by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

Winter crops are particularly important for resolving the task of increasing the gross grain harvest. Occupying 22 percent of the entire grain area, they have provided more than 31 percent of all the grain produced in the current 5-year plan. The biological features of winter crops are such that they make better use of the reserves of moisture and nutrients in the soil and provide bigger and more stable harvests than spring crops. For example, in the past 4 years they have provided an extra 7.8 quintals per hectare. In each zone of the country there are many farms gathering 40-50 quintals of winter wheat and rye per hectare and obtaining good quality grain. An example is the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Krasnodarskiy Kray's Korenovskiy Rayon, where winter crops are cultivated in fertile soil conditions and provide excellent harvests every year. The kolkhoz has fulfilled the 5-year target for grain sales, having shipped to the elevator more than 100,000 tons of mainly high-quality wheat. Many farms in Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Odesskaya and other oblasts are achieving winter crop successes.

At the same time it must be said that full use is not being made of winter crop potential. The yield is still low in many places and some of the crops are lost. Leaders and specialists at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural organs put the failures down to capricious weather. But, in fact, the main reason is improper soil preparation and winter grain cultivation techniques. Often the winter grain is sown in areas with the wrong preceding crops and in soil which has been tilled carelessly and too recently. In many cases seeds with poor sowing qualities are used, optimal sowing periods are not observed and sufficient quantities of the requisite fertilizers are not applied. Consequently the farms get weak shoots which more often than not suffer during the wintering period and provide poor harvests or simply die.

When preparing for sowing it is important to avoid these errors and do everything to ensure that this crucial work is of high quality and is carried out at the optimum time. This year the winter crop area has been extended to a little over 42 million hectares. The optimal sowing period is fast approaching in the northern and central regions. Taking into account the conditions, a complex of additional measures should be implemented to complete sowing preparations as soon as possible. Winter crops must form as great a part as possible of the grain crops structure and a number of urgent agrotechnical operations must be carried out in the fields.

The timely preparation of the soil for winter crops requires special attention on the part of farm leaders and agronomical services. Not everywhere is the weather favorable in this respect. Yet many farms have immediately embarked on the tilling of fields following the harvest. Almost 1.5 million hectares have been plowed in Stavropolskiy Kray--75 percent of the plan. Having carried out threshing work, specialized harvest and transport complex links are gathering the harvest leftovers, breaking up the soil, applying fertilizers and plowing. Two-thirds of the area has been tilled in Kuybyshevskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya ASSR.

At the same time, in a number of places preparation of the soil for the sowing of winter crops is seriously behind. It will soon be time for sowing in Novgorodskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts and in Chuvashia and Belorussia yet less than one-tenth of the sowing area has been plowed. Harvesting of preceding crops must be carried out without delay and the cleared area must be plowed immediately. Farm leaders are wrong to delay the cutting of corn intended for silage and of mixed grasses in the quest for "surplus" quintals of fodder. Scientific institutions' data show that the sowing of winter crops after late-harvests of the earlier crop reduced the wheat yield by 10-15 quintals.

If fertilizers are spread on fields when the soil is prepared the fields will provide big grain harvests. Kuban kolkhozes and sovkhozes are doing a great deal in this respect by enriching their chernozem with generous applications of humus. It is planned to treat winter crops with a total of more than 200 million tons of organic fertilizers and 10 million tons of mineral fertilizers. Fertilizer resources make it possible to sow 80 percent of the winter crops while placing granulated fertilizers containing phosphorous in the drills at the same time. Chemical industry enterprises must ensure prompt deliveries of fertilizers to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Farm leaders, agronomists, agricultural and procurement organs and the varietal seed growing industry [sortsemprom] must pay very close attention to providing all farms with good seed. Certain difficulties are arising this year in this sphere. Every farm must have enough wheat, rye and barley seed, as a rule, two or three of the most productive varieties, and must ensure that it is in first-class sowing condition. Interrepublic and interoblast shipments of seed stock must be carried out as quickly as possible. Strict control must be exercised over the cleaning, drying and treatment of freshly harvested seeds.

Time is passing, winter sowing has already started in Kirovskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR. It will soon be starting in other areas, high-quality sowing work is an urgent task for party organizations at all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, farm leaders and specialists and all rural workers.

SATELLITE WEATHER REPORTS HELP GRAIN GROWERS

LD172148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Artificial earth satellites have helped give timely warnings about oncoming dust storms and thunderstorms to Kazakh grain growers in Semirechye. As a result, the farms in this zone have transferred harvest transport machinery to those fields where wheat was still standing, thus preventing loss of grain crops through strong winds. Now, centers for receiving meteorological information from satellites have been set up in all the main grain crops areas of Kazakhstan situated between the Irtysh and the Urals.

WEATHER-INDUCED PROBLEMS COMPLICATE BELORUSSIAN HARVEST

LD151159 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Time Gained Means a Gain in the Harvest!"]

[Excerpts] The grain harvest has started under the most difficult conditions this year. The situation in the fields is changing not by the day but by the hour. It demands from the rural working people and all those involved in conducting this most important campaign the maximum mobility, selflessness, and supreme skill and ability. Any lack of organization or delay could lead to irreparable losses, which would imperil the fulfillment of socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain. It is the sacred duty of the republic's grain growers to gather the last ear, all the grain, and to ensure that not a kilogram of chaff or straw is lost. All organizational, mass political and ideological work must be subordinated to this.

The torrential rain and gusty winds have led in many places to severe lodging and battering [pokruchennost] of grain crops. Grain crops from these areas must be harvested without delay. If this is not done the crops will become overgrown with weeds and then enormous losses of grain will be inevitable. All energies and resources must be thrown into the harvest which has been grown. Not only tractors with reapers but also harvesting combines which have been written off can be used for the windrowing of grain crops. Where machinery gets stuck because of waterlogging manual labor must be resorted to. In short everything must be done to save the harvest which has been grown.

Every farm, every team and every link must work out the organization of the harvest taking the state of the grain crops and the nature of the weather into account. This year, when the moisture content of the grain is falling rapidly from day to day and its natural weight is lower than usual, on no account can we allow a long delay between the cutting and threshing of grain crops. "If you have windrowed grain crops today, pick them up today as well"--this is the inexorable demand of the existing situation. Correct action is being taken by those farms which are conducting harvest operations as a package and not allowing a long delay between windrowing the grain crops, threshing them, collecting the straw and chaff and plowing.

It is a matter of honor for machine operators and all people taking part in the harvest to close off all channels through which grain can be lost. Particular attention must be paid to the leak-proofing of harvesting units, hoppers and motor vehicles engaged in transporting the grain. People's control officials and temporary party and party-Komsomol groups are required to monitor this strictly. Drying and grain cleaning facilities are a most important link in the harvest process. The safekeeping of the grain depends to a great extent on their work. It is extremely important to organize the reception and treatment of the grain in a precise manner. Not only must it not be allowed to spoil, it is essential to obtain as much high-quality seed as possible, thus laying firm foundation for next year's harvest. Gathering in the grain in the shortest time without loss is not only a task of economic importance but also a political and party task. It must be the focal point of the attention of party committees and primary party organizations. The mobilization of people's efforts toward the speediest completion of the harvest, the dissemination and introduction of new and progressive developments and the organization of effective socialist competition--these are the main directions of their work during the busy harvest days.

Labor enthusiasm is high in the grain fields. In preparing to give a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress rural workers must do everything possible to pass this labor examination with honor!

COSMOS-1206 ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE LAUNCHED 15 AUG

LD150956 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1206.

The satellite is fitted out with scientific equipment for continuing space research.

The satellite has an initial period of revolution of 97.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface is 659 km, minimum--630 km, inclination of the orbit is 81.2 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

POPOV, RYUMIN CONDUCT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, RESEARCH

LD151314 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 August, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin who have been working in space for 129 days are carrying out medical examinations for most of the day today. By means of the multifunctional apparatus Polynom-2M the cosmonauts researched into the bioelectric activity of the heart and the parameters of external respiration.

Last Thursday the crew of the orbital complex conducted astrophysical research by means of the inboard submillimetre telescope.

Regular experiments have been completed under the program of space study of materials. Monocrystals of semi-conductive materials were obtained in the technological installation Kristall on August 13 and 14.

In accordance with the program for the study of the earth's natural resources and the environment the cosmonauts continue visual and instrumental observations and photography of individual areas of the earth's surface and the world ocean area today.

Another space melt is to be effected in the electric heating stove Kristall in the evening.

Tomorrow's flight program concludes a technological experiment, and physical exercises. Part of the day will be allotted for the cosmonauts' rest.

FRENCH COSMONAUTS UNDERGO TRAINING FOR JOINT FLIGHT

LD120911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Preparing for Flight"]

[Text] Paris, 5 Aug--French Cosmonauts Jean-Louis Chretien and Patrique Bandry are undergoing active training for the forthcoming joint Soviet-French spaceflight. They are now at the Marseilles laboratory of the National Space Research Center.

KUTAKHOV ADDRESSES MOSCOW AVIATION DAY MEETING

LD152348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Summary] A festive meeting marking Aviation Fleet Day was held in Moscow today. It was attended by representatives of party, soviet and social organizations, aviation fleet veterans, and others. "The meeting was addressed by Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air forces, deputy minister of defense of the USSR and chief marshal of aviation."

AIR FORCE POLITICAL DIRECTORATE CHIEF MARKS AIR FLEET DAY

LD162041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Statement by Leonid Lukich Bateykin, chief of the Air Force Political Directorate, on the occasion of Air Fleet Day--live]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades: This year USSR Air Fleet Day is being marked by the working people of our motherland and the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces in an atmosphere of general political and labor enthusiasm in the wake of the June 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and its decision to convene the 26th party congress. They are brimming with determination to successfully fulfill the plans and targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and to persistently strengthen the economic and defense might of the socialist fatherland. The men of the air force, like the rest of our people, unanimously support the wise internal and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and are highly aware of their personal responsibility for the reliable defense of the historic gains of Great October. Following the victory of Soviet power, the Communist Party carried out immense organizational work to establish our Air Fleet.

Our victory in the war convincingly proved that there are no forces in the world which can crush socialism and subdue a people who are loyal to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and united in their support of the party of Lenin. The outcome of the last war is a formidable warning to present-day aggressors. In recent years the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community have brought about considerable successes in the strengthening of peace and international detente. We have been living and working under peaceful skies for 35 years now thanks to this. Now that the international situation has become noticeably more complicated through the fault of imperialist forces, above all the United States, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state are displaying real Leninist tenacity, firmness and principle in carrying out the foreign policy course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. This course combines consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression.

In order to defend the people's interests, the party has created and molded the mighty Soviet Armed Forces which are vigilantly guarding the creative work of the Soviet people and the cause of peace and socialism. The raising of the combat might of our glorious air force occupies an important place in the complex of defensive measures. It is now equipped with first-rate aircraft which possess great military and technical capabilities, high mobility and maneuverability.

The Communist Party also works indefatigably to ensure that the men of the air force match up to the heightened requirements of the present day. Therefore, daring and courageous soldiers of the skies who are ideologically sound, brave, indomitable and valiant in combat are being trained in the Air Force, the air arm of the country's anti-aircraft defenses and the air force units of the navy. The heroic exploits and courageous acts of airmen like (Boris Kapustin), (Yuriy Aziyanov), (Gennadiy Yeliseyev), (Vyacheslav Gaymuzinov) and (Vasiliy Shcherbakov), who were true to their military oath during both peace and war in displaying high moral, political, combat and psychological qualities, are well known in our country and abroad. The young people are worthily bearing the heritage which they have taken over from the airmen of the older generation.

Summer battle training is now in full swing in the units of the air force. The servicemen of the air force are taking an active part in socialist competition under the motto of sacredly fulfilling the Leninist behests, improving combat and political training, increasing vigilance and always being ready to defend the motherland and the great gains of socialism. In coordination with the men of land-based forces, the country's anti-aircraft units and the warships of the navy, they are demonstrating greater battle skills and a high level of initiative in the skies. The number of excellent servicemen, outstanding crews, detachments, units and specialists with the highest qualifications, and masters of aerial combat and battle tactics is steadily growing in the Air Force.

The front-ranking airmen of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan include the men of the Red Banner Air Force Bomber Squadron, the initiator of socialist competition in the air force, whose commander is Col (Gennadiy Petrovich Strezhnyuk) and whose deputy commander in charge of the political department is Lt Col (Anatoliy Ignatiyevich Mironov). They also include the airmen of units and detachments headed by the following commanders, political workers and officers: (Stepanov), (Vurtsov), (Cherkassov), (Zaytsev), (Archegov), (Volodykhin), (Krasnov), (Bagrovskiy), (Safronov), (Sadelnikov), (Shchitov) and (Novikov). The following first-rate pilots, navigators, and officers have also shown themselves to be skilled organizers of party political work: (Prolefskiy), (Kruglov), (Panov), (Batin) and many others whose ardent words on behalf of the party and whose personal example are mobilizing airmen to carry out in a high-class manner the complex and responsible tasks of combat and political training.

The employees of the Order of Lenin and October Revolution civil aviation, and the pilots, parachutists and other aviation specialists of the Order of Lenin and Red Banner DOSAAF are also marking USSR Air Fleet Day with great achievements in their work.

Dear comrades: On behalf of the Military Council of the air force, permit me to cordially congratulate you on this wonderful holiday and to assure you that air force servicemen, who are united in their support of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee like the other men of the armed forces, are always prepared to defend the socialist fatherland and to fulfil their patriotic and international duty with honor as soon as the party calls, as soon as the motherland gives the order.

KULIKOV ADDRESSES SERVICEMEN VOTERS OF YEREVAN GARRISON

LD131313 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Lt Col M. Dmitryuk report: "Deputy Speaks"]

[Text] Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District--Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, has met with the servicemen voters of the Yerevan Garrison.

The deputy described Soviet people's successes in communist building, in fulfilling the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan and in strengthening the country's economic and defense potential, and the lofty patriotic enthusiasm evoked in the Soviet Union's working people and the armed forces servicemen by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. The deputy wished servicemen new successes in further increasing combat readiness and in competition for a fitting greeting of the 26 CPSU Congress.

The meeting with voters was attended by Col Gen O. Kulishev, commander of the district's forces, and Maj Gen A. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov also met with the working people of Yerevan City's Spandaryanskiy Electoral Okrug.